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The Daily Commercial.

John Bull Alarmed.

The War Cloud in Europe has thrown the ship owners of England into a state of alarm. A large number of persons in Liverpool have united in a memorial to the House of Commons, setting forth the dangers to which British shipping may be exposed under a state of affairs which permits a belligerent to construct and send to sea vessels-of-war from a neutral port, as in the case of the Alabama, &c., and praying that measures may be adopted by the British government, in conjunction with that of the United States and other powers, to prevent such a state of things.

The following is an extract from the memorial:

"That your petitioners cannot shut their eyes to the probability that in any future war between England and a foreign power, however insignificant in naval strength, the example now set by subjects of her Majesty while England is neutral may be followed by citizens of other countries, neutral when England is belligerent.

"That the effect of future war with any power thus enabled to purchase, prepare and refit vessels of war in neutral ports, will inevitably be to transfer to neutral flags that portion of the sea-carrying trade of the world which is now enjoyed by your petitioners and by other British shipowners."

This is pleasant reading on this side of the Atlantic, and we are likely to have a good deal of it, as the war cloud thickens and rises. If England has learned how to recognize belligerents, we have learned how to be "neutral," in case of a European war!

Grant's Last Movement.

The opinion is universally concurred in, that GRANT's last movement was the most successful of the series, since he left the Rapidan. The N. Y. *Evening Post* says:

The immediate advantage gained by Grant's last recorded movement was to make useless to Lee the last of his prepared strongholds outside of Richmond. If, now, the rebel commander chooses to enter into Richmond, well and good; Grant may then march across the Peninsula and post himself in the southwest of the rebel capital, cutting the railroad connections southward, and investing it. If Lee takes post south and outside of Richmond, that city must quickly fall, and meantime Grant will be more favorably situated to follow Lee than he was when he crossed the Rapidan. He will get his supplies by way of the James and Petersburg; and Lee will, moreover, have given up by that move the whole seaboard of North Carolina. No alternatives are left to General Grant's presents to his opponent are not pleasant—but they appear to be unavoidable. Nevertheless, Lee is an able general and a desperate man; he may contrive some daring and unexpected movement by which to extricate himself from the dilemma. But, on the other hand, Grant has proved abundantly, in the operations since he crossed the Rapidan, that he is a first master in the art of war; he is as fertile in resource, as determined, as pertinacious and as strong as Lee himself; and the country, which has watched with breathless interest his splendid operations, can safely trust the future in his hands.

Peace Resolutions in the Rebel Congress.

The rebel Congress is in session in Richmond —or was, before General GRANT got too near. In the House on the 23d ult., Mr. J. L. LEACH, of North Carolina, submitted some resolutions with a preamble, in favor of an armistice and peace through Commissioners, the terms agreed upon by them to be referred by the President and Senate, and submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection." Mr. LEACH said that the resolutions not only expressed his own views, but the views of his constituents, and a great portion of the people of North Carolina. The resolutions were tabled by a vote of 62 to 22.

Late Military Intelligence.

The New Orleans *True Delta* has the following: "Finding that much misapprehension existed as to the position to be assumed by General Canby, we have, at considerable pains, ascertained the facts from official sources. Some time ago it was found expedient to organize geographical (not military) division's, composed of two or more departments, as the Division of the Mississippi, consisting of the Departments of Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky, which was originally created for General Grant, but is now commanded by General Sherman. Also the Division of the Gulf, created, called the West Mississippi. This is the command of General Canby. Its exact boundaries have not been communicated further than the knowledge of that General will be included. General Banks continues in his command, but will report to General Canby first to General Grant, and then to General Sherman, instead of sending direct to General Grant. We can not see from any intelligence that we have that the status of General Banks is affected in the slightest degree.

The troops in the field in the Department of the Gulf and West of the Mississippi river, not including Missouri, are to be commanded by Major-General Canby.

General Banks has been appointed Military Governor of Louisiana, with headquarters at New Orleans.

The latest Petersburg papers officially announce Beauregard's loss in the fights with Butler at 3,000 wounded and in hospital; killed not counted. Also, that the people of Georgia are fleeing before the advance of Sherman, and that they have a great difficulty in procuring food and clothing.

An Atlanta dispatch to the Richmond *Examiner* of the 26th says: The people of Northern Georgia are flocking into Atlanta awaiting the impending struggle. The Relief Committee is doing all that is possible, and appeal to the people of Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina to aid them immediately. Help is needed for destitute women and children.

GEN. BUTLER addressed to Gen. GILLMORE a letter asking him if he authorized the statement of the N. Y. *Post* (copied into the COMMERCIAL) that he (GILLMORE) urged him (BUTLER) to entrench himself, but was over-ruled. To this Gen. GILLMORE replied: "I never advised you as stated. I sent a staff officer to you in regard to certain changes in the line, but that there was not time to make those changes, even if they had been ordered." The *Post* says its correspondent was evidently in error, and that it will find out how the matter is, "by and by—time," it remarks further, "Gen. BUTLER is, of course, exonerated by Gen. GILLMORE's letter from blame in that particular."

"Remember Fort Pillow."—The Retaliating Policy Initiated.

Two weeks since, opposite Natchez, Miss., a force of Union black troops were sent out to disperse a similar force of rebels. The latter were badly whipped and routed. The blacks went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember Fort Pillow." Eleven men were captured, but were taken prisoners immediately to the spot where they surrendered. One rebel dropped upon his knees before a black soldier, and begged for his life. The soldier turned to his Captain and said: "Shall I spare this man, or do with this man?" "Do with him as he would do with you if he was in your place and you were in his," was the quick reply. Swift as thought a loyal bullet from the faithful Colt's revolver through the rebel's head, and he fell dead before the black avenger. This may be considered severe by some timid Miss Nancies, but to all such we say, "Remember Fort Pillow."

"BLOODY" AS A BRITISH EPITHET.—M. D. Conway writes from London: "I heard Mr. Bright say, the other day, that, in his opinion, the British people had been demoralized by the Crimean war, and that he had no doubt that they would now be carried into a war twice as bad before. The position was hotly denied by some good judges who were present. Whether or not the brutal vein of the English people has been exasperated by the taste of Russian blood, I am convinced that there is a decided existence, and I cannot help thinking that there is some significance in that universal epithet of the Times press which calls everybody 'bloody.' I can give no impression of the frequency with which this ugliest of words occurs in any crowd. A man offers to bet a bloody sum; he will be a bloody fool; a bloody rain to-morrow; another wishes to know when this bloody steamer is going to start. And, in fact, Mr. Dickens' account of an aristocratic party where 'bloody' was used so habitually that it might have been taken for a party of egress, would be true to the unaristocratic party as to most circumstances of which I never heard. To show how confirmed this slang is, I am told that on one occasion, at the Lord Mayor's court, a man giving in his testimony, said: 'When I saw him that he must give me more that bloody sovereign back, he squared off, and just then a bloody policeman came up and brought us up to your bloody honor.'"

A HOOSIER FABLE.—A Dutchman was walking by himself, and saw a snake lying under a large stone. The snake implored his help; but when she had become free, she said: "Now I shall devour you." The man answered: "That is not right. Let me first go to my home." When the hare had heard the affair, he said: "It is right." "No," said the man, "let us ask the hyena." The hyena declared the same, saying, "It is right." "Now let us at last ask the jackal," said the man, in his despair. The jackal answered very slowly and considerately, doubting the whole affair, and demanding to see first the place, and whether man was able to lift the stone. The snake lay down, and the man, to prove the truth of his account, put the stone again over the snake. When he was fast, the jackal said: "Now let her lie there."

GREAT W. SANITARY FAIR.—The Committies appointed at the meeting of our citizens, to attend to this matter, have been actively at work during the present week.

We accompanied the Executive Committe, on their tour up Oil Creek, on yesterday. We are glad to state that the request of the Committees from the producers, of one day's run for the benefit of the brave defenders of our homes and the national honor, met with a patriotic response. Judging from what we saw, nearly every farm will give the proceeds of one day's flow to the Sanitary Fair. Every one solicited promised to give freely.—*Oil City Register.*

The Cleveland Convention.

Remarks of General Cochrane.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

DEBATE THEREON.

Letter of New York Controller,

He Recommends Grant for Presidency.

Gen. Fremont Nominated for President.

GEN. COCHRANE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The National Central Committee.

CLEVELAND, May 31.

The Convention to-day opened with some three or four hundred delegates in attendance. It was called to order at 11 o'clock by Mr. Gilbert, of New York, on whose nomination Ex-Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, was temporarily appointed chairman. Mr. Johnston returned thanks briefly, saying that he hoped the proceedings of the Convention would be so conducted as to strike with that force and power worthy of the objects and principles in view.

B. H. Brooks, of California, and Mr. Wolff, of the District of Columbia, were appointed Secretaries. On motion, the following were appointed a Committee on permanent organization: Edgar C. Andrews, Maine; Burket, Pittsburgh; N. H. Stephen, L. Foster, Mass.; A. C. Colvin, New York; Wm. Goodel, New York; F. F. Sawyer, Pennsylvania; Jos. T. Smoker, Maryland; Casper Beutz, Illinois; Charles E. Moss, Missouri; L. D. Bailey, Kansas.

The Committee reported in favor of Gen. John Cocrarne, of New York, for permanent Chairman, which nomination was adopted.

Mr. C chrane, on returning thanks, said that the duty of this Convention will be performed in accordance with the views and wishes of the people whom it represents. It will have advanced to a position that must command universal applause. We are here occupying a common ground—that of the broadest and most catholic principles of democracy. We are here not for party, but for country. Three years ago, when the very life of the nation was threatened, all true patriots dropped party and rallied to the support of the country; but the hour of danger has passed, it has almost arrived, when the rebellion will have disappeared forever, and then it is that a free people should review the past and provide safeguards against the dangers of the future. It is at such a period that you have assembled, and while sustaining with all the vigor and strength of a great people actuated solely by love of country, our armies in the field, you are about to organize a civil party at home, and to proclaim and maintain the principles for which alone a free and valuable Government is the field. Thus, and thus only, can the people of the land realize and enjoy the legitimate fruits of the sacrifices they have made. The rebellion must be effectually and forever suppressed, and the Union must be preserved. We have not met here to indulge in any criticism with a view to weaken the Government, and we are not going to allow any impediments in the way of the march of our glorious armies. God forbid! No delegate is here to occupy any position unworthy of the broadest patriotism or the breast of a true American citizen. He saw before him men who in days gone by entertained essentially different views on the question of slavery, and who have now shaped themselves with regard to these great questions within the past few years, that all can now stand upon common ground. One of the effects of the rebellion must be the extinction of slavery, the last vestige of it must be wiped away. He alluded to the meeting of the War Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, and characterized it as one filled with enthusiasm which in every body 'bloody.' I can give no impression of the frequency with which this ugliest of words occurs in any crowd. A man offers to bet a bloody sum; he will be a bloody fool; a bloody rain to-morrow; another wishes to know when this bloody steamer is going to start. And, in fact, Mr. Dickens' account of an aristocratic party where 'bloody' was used so habitually that it might have been taken for a party of egress, would be true to the unaristocratic party as to most circumstances of which I never heard. To show how confirmed this slang is, I am told that on one occasion, at the Lord Mayor's court, a man giving in his testimony, said: 'When I saw him that he must give me more that bloody sovereign back, he squared off, and just then a bloody policeman came up and brought us up to your bloody honor.'"

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Mr. Carroll stated that the committee were unanimous on all the resolutions save the last. As a matter of expediency it was thought advisable not to recommend it, but the majority of the Committee had instructed him to report it for the consideration of the Convention.

At this juncture, Mr. Gilbert announced the receipt of a letter from Wendell Phillips, a synopsis of which was telegraphed yesterday, and as it had somewhat to say of the platform that ought to be adopted here, he moved that he now read, which was carried, and the letter was warmly applauded while being read by the Secretary.

Mr. Ransom, of New Jersey, moved that the question on the resolutions be taken separately.

Mr. A. J. Colvin, of New York, said that up to within two years last past, he had never voted any other than a Democratic ticket. Two years ago upon the question of slavery and the great national issues, he differed from his party, and stepped out and voted for the lamented General Wadsworth. Last year he voted the Union ticket, with the Chairman, General Cochrane, upon it. He came to this Convention because he cannot at the coming election cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. He could not approve of the principles and policy of his administration. He assented in the main with the resolutions reported. The Union must be preserved, and we must treat slavery as dead, never to be resumed. The Constitution must be amended in this respect, and he would go for the man for President who was loyal to the country, and the platform put forth here. He can be elected beyond doubt. There is such a man, who can carry the State of New York over Abraham Lincoln by one hundred thousand majority.

L. Robinson, Comptroller, of N. Y., being unable to be present, had addressed a letter on this subject which he read as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE }
ALBANY, May 28th, 1864. }

To Hon. A J. Colvin: My official duties, and illness of my deputy will prevent me from attending the meeting called for consultation at Cleveland on the 31st inst. I trust that you will be there to aid with your counsel and vote. There never was a time when the safety and welfare of our country more imperatively demanded careful deliberation.

With wise and absolute action we have lived through three years of the war, and have survived many bad mistakes simply because the popular mind has been intensely fixed upon the single purpose of suppressing the rebellion at all hazards and at every cost. This one idea has had such controlling power, and the masses have followed it so far and long that it has served as a substitute for proper government leaders. The time is near at hand when the re-establishment of order, the removal of the cause of the rebellion, and the repairing of the terrible desolation it has produced, requires at the head of the Government the very highest quality of statesmanship.

Through the crisis before, with a weak Executive and Cabinet in a state of despotism and anarchy, will the country be in. It has almost arrived, when the rebellion will have disappeared forever, and then it is that a free people should review the past and provide safeguards against the dangers of the future. It is at such a period that you have assembled, and while sustaining with all the vigor and strength of a great people actuated solely by love of country, our armies in the field, you are about to organize a civil party at home, and to proclaim and maintain the principles for which alone a free and valuable Government is the field. Thus, and thus only, can the people of the land realize and enjoy the legitimate fruits of the sacrifices they have made. The rebellion must be effectually and forever suppressed, and the Union must be preserved. We have not met here to indulge in any criticism with a view to weaken the Government, and we are not going to allow any impediments in the way of the march of our glorious armies. God forbid! No delegate is here to occupy any position unworthy of the broadest patriotism or the breast of a true American citizen. He saw before him men who in days gone by entertained essentially different views on the question of slavery, and who have now shaped themselves with regard to these great questions within the past few years, that all can now stand upon common ground. One of the effects of the rebellion must be the extinction of slavery, each individual delegate to have an equal voice with his associates.

After debate, Mr. Gilbert moved to strike out the objectionable clause. Carried.

Mr. Carroll, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

1. That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

2. That the Constitution and laws of the United States must be preserved and enforced.

3. That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.

4. That the rights of free speech, free press, and the habeas corpus be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

5. That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment, and to secure to all men absolute equality before the law.

6. That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the Government, and that in time of war the want of them is criminal.

7. That the right of asylum except for crime and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty; that any violation of it cannot be overlooked, and must not go overlooked.

8. That the National Policy, known as the Monroe doctrine, has become a recognized principle, and that the establishing of an anti-Republican Government on this continent by any foreign power cannot be tolerated.

9. That the gratitude and support of the nation is due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy for their heroic achievements and dauntless bravery in the defense of our imperelled country and of civil liberty.

10. That the one term policy for the Presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by the Constitution.

11. That the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice-President should be elected by a direct vote of the people.

12. That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the people, through their representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.

13. That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution among the actual settlers, is a measure of justice,

Mr. Carroll moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President upon this platform. Carried.

Mr. Ransom moved to reconsider, believing that it would be better policy to wait until after the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Denvers, of Troy, seconded the motion, believing that any nomination at this time would be premature, and calculated to defeat the very objects they had in view. Other speakers continued at length in eulogy of General Grant, and insisted that it would be unwise and unfair, if not suicidal, to press a nomination now.

Colonel Moss moved that John C. Fremont be declared the nominee of this Convention for President of the United States.

Mr. Ransom moved an amendment, that a nominating convention be held in Cleveland on the first Wednesday in September, each State to be entitled to a vote equal to that in Congress. Lost. There being only nine votes in the affirmative.

Mr. Powell, of Washington, moved to adjourn over to the Radical Convention at Baltimore on the 6th of June. Declared out of order.

The nomination of John C. Fremont was then made by acclamation.

Gen. Cochrane, Gratz Brown and Gen. Butler were nominated for Vice Presidents. Mr. Cochrane said that it had been deemed wise to choose him President of the Convention, and was satisfied with that honor, and satisfied with the proceedings, for he saw in them the establishment of a great party, and henceforth he would be counted in that party, and would labor for the salvation of the country. Yesterday for the first time he had heard his name mentioned in connection with the nomination for Vice President.

The telegraph here failed to furnish about one hundred words more, nor could we succeed in having it repeated.]

The proceedings of the Convention, founded upon truth, justice and freedom must succeed. Heartily endorsing these principles, he begged leave to retire.

Mr. Gilbert taking the Chair, the question was put and the nomination of Gen. Cochrane confirmed, with but few voices in the negative.

Messrs. Gilbert, Moss, Giemer, Butz and Johnston were appointed a committee to report a plan of party organization, and a name for the party.

Evening Session.

9:30 P. M.—The committee not being prepared to report, a meeting was organized by selecting Mr. Aiden for Chairman, and, on invitation, Parker Pilsbury addressed the audience at some length, expressing extreme, radical, anti-slavery views.

Mr. Gilbert reported the following as the National Central Committee:

New York—Edward Gilbert, Walter H. Shape, Frederick S. Kapp.

Ohio—Bird B. Chapman.

Missouri—Emile Petroions, Charles E. Moss, James Toussig.

Kansas—James F. Leggett.

New Jersey—[illegible] Greer.

Pennsylvania—J. W. Barker.

Massachusetts—Wendell Phillips.

Iowa—J. P. Stiebold.

Maryland—Jonathan Sneathen.

Indiana—Charles Post.

Illinois—Caspar Butz.

Mr. Gilbert also reported the name of the party as the "National Democratic Party," which was adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Sneathen moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Generals Fremont and Cochrane and inform them of the nomination. Carried, and Messrs. Moss, Gilbert, Butz, and N. P. Sawyer were appointed. After remark by A. S. Foster, the mass convention adjourned *sine die.*

FROM GEN. BUTLER.

Transfer of Troops to Grant.

WHITE HOUSE NEW BASE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 30.

It is no longer improper to speak of the important movement that has been going on since in this department during the past two days, as they are now fully accomplished.

A large portion of the troops at Bermuda Hundred, under General Smith, have been transferred, under command of General Smith, to the Army of the Potomac. The troops were sent in transports, with great celerity, up York River to White House—the new base of supplies of Gen. Grant.

Generals Smith and Brooks passed up yesterday.

General Gilmore remains with General Butler at Bermuda Hundred; so, also, does Generals Ames and Wild.

Large quantities of supplies have been sent up to White House.

From Admiral Porter's Fleet.

HIS ARRIVAL AT CAIRO.

Gallantry of Gen. A. J. Smith's Corps.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

The Navy Department has received an official dispatch from Admiral Porter, dated Cairo, 26th, and announcing his arrival there, before reported, in which he states that he arrived at Cairo in four days from Red River. On the 26th, the army had all crossed the Atchafalaya, and General Smith's division had embarked. The gunboats covered the army until all were over.

General Smith, who brought up the rear, turned on the enemy with part of his command, under General Mower, killed and wounded a number, and captured 180 prisoners and two field pieces. This makes eight or nine pieces captured by General Smith besides the guns of Fort DeRussey, in all of which captures General Mower made a part.

The river is quiet between this place and Red River.

The rebels had a battery on the bank below Lyons point, but the gunboats drove them off with a few shells.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SHIP CANAL LAND GRANT.

WESTERN OFFICERS IN LIBBY.

THE TAX BILL.

BANK SECTION ADOPTED

Important Amendments.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 31st.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Land Grant to Ship Canal.

The Committee on Public Lands in the Senate to-day reported favorably on the Bill granting one hundred thousand acres of land in aid of the Ship Canal to connect Sturgeon Drag with the head waters of Lake Michigan.

Pennsylvania Officers in Libby Prison.

The following Western officers, additional to those already published, were in Libby, wounded, May 28th: Col. R. White and Lieut. Col. Bennett, 55th Pa.; Capt. S. Carter, 8th Pa. cav.; R. C. Beehe, 13th Indiana; —— Green, 149th Pa.; D. W. Fox and J. Metzger, 55th Pa.; —— Wright, 6th Ohio; Lieut. E. S. Hartzell, 8th Pa. cavalry; G. W. Hill, 7th Michigan; Patrick O'Connor and A. B. Isham, 55th Pa.; —— Post, 149th Pa.; Adjt. J. Sotgall, 55th Pa.; —— Cough, 143d Pa.; J. C. Justiso, 2d Pa. Reserves.

State Tax on Capital Stock of Banks.

The Committee of Conference on the National Bank bill, have agreed to the Senate amendment, authorizing States to tax Capital Stock and other property of the Banks, which was modified in some comparatively unimportant particulars.

The New Tariff Bill.

The new tariff will not be taken up till Thursday.

The Kentucky Railroad Project.

The House to-day, by a close vote, agreed to the Kentucky Railroad project, which was negotiated by a joint resolution two years ago, when the President had given orders to commence it. The road is to be run from Lebanon, Kentucky, to Knoxville, Tennessee. It is doubtful whether the bill will pass the Senate. Mr. Sweat, of Maine, was the only Democrat who voted against it.

Finishing the Tax Bill.

Mr. Hindman's motion to reject the Senate resolution to amend the Constitution so as to abolish and prohibit Slavery, the protracted discussion on the Bank clause, and Powell's amendment repealing the Fishing Bounties, render it doubtful whether the Senate will finish the tax bill before the last of the week.

The Bank Section Adopted.

The Senate to-day adopted the bank section of the tax bill, as amended by the Finance Committee, after rejecting Sherman's substitute, by 25 to 11.

Important Tax Amendments.

The clause taxing ambrotypes, photographs, and daguerreotypes, was restored, as in the House bill, but photographs smaller than seven inches square are taxed but one per cent *ad valorem*, with the uses used in illustrating books.

A clause from the Finance Committee was inserted, providing that auctioneers, whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars, shall pay but ten dollars license. The duty on matches is to go into effect in September, instead of July, as in the House bill.

Mr. Powell's proposition to reduce the duty on oil distilled from coal or asphaltum from fifteen to twelve cents per gallon was rejected. His amendment repealing the fishing bounties was debated, without result.

The bill incorporating the People's Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company was passed, 81 to 59.

REBEL NEWS.

Sherman Beaten Every Time!!

LEE ALWAYS VICTORIOUS!!!

Fitzhugh Lee's Defeat Admitted.

Rebel Congress Adjourned Tuesday.

RENDEZVOUS OF REBEL RESERVES,

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

The Richmond *Examiner* of May 28th, has the following dispatches:

ASHLAND, May 27.

Our army is moving rapidly on lines almost parallel with the route which Grant is following. At 12 o'clock to-day, a heavy force of the enemy appeared at Hanover Court House, and were pressing our cavalry back at that point.

ATLANTA, GA., May 27.

Our advance came up with the enemy at New Hope, four miles east of Dallas, at noon on Wednesday. Hood's corps was first in the fight. Parts of two divisions, Stevenson's and Hindman's, only were engaged. We had but one line of battle, which the enemy charged twice and were handsomely repulsed.

A private note from Gen. Johnston's headquarters, at sunrise yesterday, says that the affair of Wednesday afternoon was handsome. We are having a rousing time this morning. Gen. Cummings is seriously wounded in the breast and arm. Gen. Reynolds is wounded slightly.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, May 27.—A letter from the Press reporter on the field says that the operations yesterday morning were confined to skirmishing, and the enemy feeling our positions. Our right rests on the road from Ackworth to Dallas, about three miles northeast of Newhope Church, and extends from the later point nearly west. The movements of the enemy continue to extend towards our right, indicating a disposition to get near Etowah River, and brisk firing was heard this morning, but died away soon.

The *Examiner* proves editorially that Grant has been defeated and out-generaled in every fight since he crossed the Rapidan. Of the situation it says: "It appears to be known, at least, that both armies are moving. Grant is reported to have crossed the Pamunkey at Hanoverton, and to be moving down probably for the point known as Pipping Free, in New Kent county, some fifteen or sixteen miles from Richmond."

Of the movements of Lee it would not be prudent to speak. Suffice may be well assured that he has his eye upon his adversary, and will be prepared for him whenever and wherever he may show himself. Lee has never yet been surprised or out-generaled, and it is not likely that he will be in this instance.

The *Examiner* admits the repulse of Fitzhugh Lee's attack upon General Wild's position on the James River. It says: "So formidable and complete were the enemy's fortifications, that, we are told by an officer who participated in the affair, it would have taken our men two hours to get into their works had there been not a man inside of them."

The *Examiner* says the Bakers have advanced the price of their loaves from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per loaf, to meet the advance of flour.

The Confederate Congress have passed a resolution to adjourn on May 31st. A motion made in the House to rescind it was laid on the table, and a similar question in the Senate was postponed. The Reserve forces of Virginia have been ordered to rendezvous at Abingdon, Dublin Depot, Lynchburg, Staunton, Gordonsville, Burksville, Petersburg and Richmond.

Powell's Proposition Defeated.

At the evening session of the Senate, after a long debate, Powell's proposition to repeal the fishing bounty law by amendment to the tax bill, was lost by 11 to 24.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS AT DALLAS.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.

Sunday's Chattanooga *Gazette* says: Sherman reached Dallas, Georgia, Friday last, and made his headquarters there.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.

The warehouse of C. H. Bell, corner Third and Elm streets, with its contents, were completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. It contained 1,800 bales hay, several thousand sacks salt, and a large quantity of oats, stored on Government account, and 100 bales of cotton. The fire caught in the hay, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Several adjoining buildings were injured by fire and water. Loss not ascertained.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

NEWS TO MONDAY EVENING.

Prospect of a Stand by Gen. Lee.

POSITION OF HIS FORCES.

GRANT PREPARING TO ATTACK.

Successful Cavalry Raid.

LATEST FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

No Change in Position of the Armies.

Sec. Stanton's Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 31—4 P. M. }

Major General Dix:

We have dispatches from General Grant down to four o'clock yesterday afternoon. There seemed, the dispatch says, to be some prospect of Lee's making a stand north of the Chickahominy. His forces were on the Mechanicsville road south of Tolopotamoy creek, between that stream and Hawes' shop, his right resting on Shady Grove.

Dispositions for an attack were being made by General Grant. Wilson's cavalry had been ordered to destroy the railroad bridges over the Little river and South Anna, and broke up 30 miles of roads from these rivers to the south west of Hawes' shop, where the headquarters of the army were established. There is yet no line of communication with Washington.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, May 30th, 8 A. M., reports no change in the position of the armies. Some slight skirmishing had occurred subsequent to the affair on Saturday. No intelligence has been received by the Department from any other quarter.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

LATEST FROM GRANT.

NEWS TO SATURDAY MORNING.

Fight at Shady Grove Church.

Lee Again Defeated.

Repulsed With Great Slaughter.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

Enemy Fallen Back of Chickahominy.

The Pursuit Still Progressing.

Pennsylvania Soldiers in the South-West.

Provision for the Care of the Sick and Wounded.

The Establishment of a State Agency.

[The following communication from the Governor of this Commonwealth, establishing a Military Agency in the South-West, for the care of the sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, and for other duties connected with the volunteers of the State, will be read with great interest:]

PENNA. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
HARRISBURGH, May 28, 1864. }

Colonel:—By an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, authority was given to establish a Military Agency in the South-West, "to provide for the comfort and efficiency of our volunteers, the care of the sick and wounded, the sending home of the deceased bodies of those who may die in the service, and such other purposes as may be necessary for the benefit of our volunteers in that part of the United States."

I enclose you a commission as Military Agent of the State under this act, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. You will immediately communicate to the Pennsylvania volunteers in the Southern and South-Western Department, and the fact that an agency has been established, to promote their efficiency and provide for their welfare. You will be the medium of communication between the citizens of Pennsylvania and the Military service and the Military Departments of the State at Harrisburg, and as to all claims in their behalf against the United States, for pensions, bounties or back pay, you will communicate with Colonel Francis Jordan, the Military Agent of the State at Washington.

The Adjutant General has been instructed to furnish you with a list of the military organizations from this State in service in the various departments which are included in your agency. You will ascertain their conditions and wants, and where it is deemed necessary and practicable, will visit them, giving special attention to the comfort of those you may find in the hospitals of Washington.

Col. M. S. Quay, Master of Transportation, has been ordered to furnish you with transportation for the bodies of those who may die in this public service, from the hospitals where they are to be removed into the State, and you will receive the necessary instructions as to its use from him.

You will preserve records of the transactions of your agency, and make quarterly reports to me in writing.

You will understand that I desire to make this agency all that was contemplated by the Legislature in the passage of the law creating it. I will be pleased with any suggestions you may make in reference to changes or enlarging it after you have become familiar with its practical operations.

Having served with the volunteers of Pennsylvania in the war, you understand what support can they justly expect from the office conferred upon you; and trusting largely to your judgment and sympathy for them, I leave to you in a great measure the execution of this highly patriotic and benevolent law.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES CHAMBERLAIN, Military Agent for Pennsylvania, Nashville, Tennessee.

Presidency of the Baltimore Convention.

The Cleveland Nominees.

NEW YORK, May 31.

The *Commercial's* Washington dispatches say Simon Cameron's friends assert that he will preside at the Baltimore Convention.

The Delaware and Lackawana Coal Company sold to-day 20,000 tons of coal at prices ranging from $9 50 to $8 60.

The *Post's* Cleveland special says the general impression is that the ticket will be Fremont for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President.

Very Latest from Grant.

RAPIDLY NEARING RICHMOND.

Battle at Mechanicsville.

GRANT DRIVING LEE.

Proposed Surrender of Richmond.

Mayor Favored It and Was Thrown into Castle Thunder.

Enemy Repulsed by Gen. Butler.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, May 31—11:30 P. M. }

To Major General Dix:

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler: Yesterday, all day, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville. Six refugees from Richmond report that Grant was on the Mechanicsville turnpike, 14 miles from Richmond, yesterday; that they heard the firing, and that Grant was driving Lee.

A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday, while she was in Richmond, to see whether the city should be surrendered or burned. The mayor advocated surrender, and was put into Castle Thunder.

The enemy attacked my lines yesterday and were repulsed. To-day all day they have been demonstrating against my works on Springhill, on the eastern bank of the Appomattox, but were repulsed. Nothing further since my telegram of this evening from Gen. Grant.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Destructive Fire at Forrest Hill.

The Mexican Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The town of Forest Hill, California, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000.

Dates to May 4th say that affairs in Northwestern Mexico are quiet. Negrete and Ortega have withdrawn to Saltillo. Juarez cannot place much reliance on his generals, who act very independently.

The movement for a change of currency in Nevada Territory is not sustained by the capitalists.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Funniest Kind of Reading.

Secretary Stanton's Bulletin.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 24.]

The intelligence already published is confirmed in the most complete manner. The chief army of the enemy has abandoned its base on the James river, crossed the Pamunkey, and established a new source of supply on the lower waters of the last named river, at Port Royal and Tappahannock. His troops are massed in the country between the Rappahannock and the lower Rappahannock. His front is at Milford and the Bowling Green. This change of position has rendered necessary a corresponding change in the position of Gen. Lee. After ascertaining that no enemy was left to fight in Spottsylvania, he has come down the line he has held since crossing from the first and again found himself between Grant and Richmond, near Hanover Junction.

The Northern journals certainly keep up their game wonderfully well, though they make no quotation of gold. They pet-list to the last in the noisy lie, the flagrant imposture, the palpable sophism, the vulgar boast demanded by their master at Washington with unabated vigor and perfinacity, though they do not quote the price of gold. On the news of this movement by General Lee, they will or course raise their yell to a higher pitch than ever. "The retreat of Lee!—The flight of the Confederates! Have they not abandoned Spottsylvania Court House? Are not the Junction twenty miles nearer Richmond? What an amount of gaseous nonsense and truculent blackguardism will be expended on these themes! It is irritating in the highest degree to turn their lies to the facts; but we cannot help it, and can afford to despise what can do no earthly harm. We suppose that people have sense in New York and London as elsewhere, and it will be difficult to make them believe that the Confederate army is flying when it moves from a position which the adversary has abandoned to places itself full before the enemy's new road on which he has determined to travel.

When General Lee moves his army after a long battle, unopposed, retiring away from his antagonist, because he finds himself unable to maintain a struggle of brute force with him, he will have retreated. But if either party has the right to claim that it is mainly Grant who followed him from the Wilderness; he is now the last to move, and is pursuer, not pursued, from Spottsylvania. It is true that by both movements the armies have been brought nearer to Richmond; but for Lee it was rendered necessary by the configuration of the soil and the places of those rivers which he had resolved to pass. They have to be crossed in order to effectually approach it in their course, and empty their waters into the neighboring York. But for Grant it is otherwise. He is where no one else can be, he could not move over the road to his first and second choice. He might have come to Spottsylvania by traveling along the straight road from Port Royal or Tappahannock Westward to Fredericksburg, through Stafford, without firing a shot or losing a man. He might have arrived at Milford or Bowling Green from Port Royal or Tappahannock without any opposition, and be now in Lee's rear. Nor is the latter still nearer. He might have come to the Piping Tree, within eleven miles of Richmond, without any engagement with General Lee. He might have come up the Peninsula, perhaps to Fair Oaks, and joined hands with Butler on south side, as some still expect him to do, and thus have doubled his numbers in the end, to have been the object of his circuitous route. By each of these ways of advance he would have brought Grant to the Rapidan nearer to Richmond. He did not take them because there were dangers and defects. He preferred the first and the second before the third, and the third before the fourth. That he abandoned, after trial, the two first is due to two clear defeats in battle.

So far from losing ground, Lee has gained much by changing the base and change of the lines. It is easier to defend that portion of his line which is near to Richmond than that which was far removed from it. He is far better situated now than at Spottsylvania Court House, and that was better than the Wilderness. In either place his supplies, stores and rein

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parvisnee's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. (entrance on Penn street.) "Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country. The most accomplished and experienced assistants, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvisnee's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvisnee would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

Our Sanitary Fair.

This is the day fixed for opening the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, to give success to which much labor has been bestowed, not only by those having the enterprise immediately in hand, but by hundreds of others, most conspicuous among whom have, of course, been the ladies.

Some time since we expressed the belief that the Fair would be a success and a credit to Pittsburgh, notwithstanding the direct and sharp competition experienced from the managers of the Philadelphia Fair. We feel confident now that Pittsburgh will raise a sum larger, considering her population, than the sum raised by the great New York Fair. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, would be in excess of our pro rata; but our donation to the Great Benevolence will be a good deal more than that.

We think we may say it will not fall much below a quarter of a million of dollars.

The opening address will be delivered by his Excellency Governor CURTIN and the ceremonies, as contemplated by the committee of arrangements, will, no doubt, be of a highly interesting character. In the proceedings we presume that here, as has been the case elsewhere, the entire community will participate. As a community we are favored with unusual property, and it becomes us to give liberally to this organized philanthropy in behalf of a cause than which none other under the heavens is more worthy of our sympathy and support.

How Should Grant's Movements be Interpreted?

The facility with which the Richmond papers accommodate themselves to changed circumstances is really amusing. With them lying is a necessity, incident to their cause and fortunes. Long practice has made them nearly perfect; if not perfect, wholly unscrupulous.

We quote in another column the comments of the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 24th, on GRANT's movements and the situation of LEE. The claim is boldly set up—and this is the whole of it—that GRANT, being beaten, is retreating, though he is all the while nearing Richmond; and that LEE, in falling back, is doing just that which will be the most advantageous to him, and is nobly riding on the tide of victory!

It is not worth while to pause to expose this false view, rendered necessary by the numerous defeats LEE has sustained;—though no doubt there are those among us who prefer to believe in it than the facts as they are substantiated to the mind of every man not determined to see nothing favorable.

It must occur to every reader, if LEE has his advantage in falling back to Richmond, why did he leave there to make a stand on the Rapidan, where he lost twenty thousand men in a fruitless attempt to resist GRANT's crossing?

GRANT set out for Richmond, *and has gone right ahead* till he is in sight of the city. LEE undertook to prevent him, *but neither by fighting nor strategy has he been able to do it.* This is the whole of it. Thus beaten and borne back, the rebel newspapers are forced to render an excuse, and by some invention keep up the spirits of the people.

Now we wish to ask the reader's attention to what the Richmond *Whig* said just three weeks ago. Particularly do we invite the attention of the reader of the gloomy sort, whose frame of mind tends to despondency and doubt. Speaking of the battle then pending between GRANT and LEE, on the Rapidan, the *Whig* said:

"Suppose the battle between LEE and GRANT "is indecisive." That is, suppose LEE does not whip GRANT and compel him to recross the Rapidan. This is what the *Whig* meant. Well, the battle *was not* decisive in that sense, but in the opposite sense. Again, the *Whig* says: "suppose the enemy gain such advantages *as to "compel LEE to fall back toward Richmond.*" That is precisely what GRANT has done—precisely what LEE made his great struggle to prevent—what he could not prevent. But mark what the *Whig* has to say concerning falling "back to Richmond:" "*Are we prepared for such "a contingency? Candor compels* A NEGATIVE ANSWER, for we have not permitted ourselves to contemplate the possibility of ANY "THING BUT VICTORY."

Here is the candid admission that if LEE was compelled to "fall back to Richmond," it would be an overwhelming defeat, which the rebels were not prepared to contemplate. The precise thing has happened which three weeks ago they admitted would be the very worst that could happen to LEE. And yet, in the face of this they now claim to have achieved a success! We quote again from the *Whig:*

"*What if* LEE *should fail!* May Providence "spare us this CALAMITY, *for the people of the "Confederacy are by no means prepared for it!*" Fail in what? Not only in driving GRANT back, but in being compelled himself to "fall back on Richmond."

Now, is there a man so determined to nurse his doubts, as not to understand that GRANT's movements are all great successes, triumphs of a great General, the evidence of resources equal to almost any emergency?

We repeat: GRANT set out to go to Richmond, and he has gone, by his own route, and in his own time. LEE undertook to prevent him, but failed. Is this defeat or victory? Should we rejoice or be gloomy?

Grant Reinforced—Butler's Department.

The statement in one of Mr. STANTON's bulletins that Gen. W. F. SMITH had joined GRANT, with a corps lately forming a part of BUTLER's force, is highly important. By what route this junction was formed is not stated, but we presume it was by crossing, by means of a pontoon bridge, to the north side of the James, thence by a quick march across the Peninsula in a line parallel with the Chickahominy. With the country and all the routes Gen. SMITH, and a portion of his staff, are perfectly familiar, having gained their knowledge in the memorable campaign of MCCLELLAN.

From this, we infer that BUTLER is to be left with just enough troops to render him secure on the defensive, or to hold a portion of BEAUREGARD's force,—ultimately to retire to Fortress Monroe, perhaps, while his troops follow SMITH, under GILLMORE and WILDE, to GRANT —the James river route to Admiral LEE.

We conclude that BUTLER could not have had much short of forty thousand men, of whom he has lost five thousand. The remainder transferred to GRANT, with the additions he is constantly receiving from other quarters, will enable him to defy any aggressive movement by LEE.

With LEE on the inside and GRANT on the outside of Richmond, what then? Clearly the more men LEE has, beyond what will suffice to man the defences, unless he have enough to sally out and whip GRANT, the worse he is off. The question of supplies will be his greatest difficulty, which number will only serve to aggravate. Since he will not, for the present at least, have force large enough to completely invest the city, GRANT will no doubt make it his next object to starve him he takes up, and by approaches, mortars and guns of long range, render LEE's position in Richmond exceedingly uncomfortable, while our cavalry are employed in raiding in the rear and in cutting the rebel lines of communications to the South, at best frail and uncertain. Precisely this LEE has struggled to prevent, and struggled to maintain his position on the Rapidan, where he could defend Richmond best. Failing in this he made a stand on the South Anna; but GRANT, went around instead of fighting him to disadvantage, and resumed his journey to Richmond. LEE followed; and, reluctant as he may be, has probably by this time been compelled to enter Richmond to defend the rebel Capital.

Should LEE reach Richmond first, as we presume he will, he having the most direct and shortest route, we presume GRANT will rest his men for a time—after making himself secure against any aggressive movement the enemy might attempt. He will at the same time guard against the old dodge in the shape of a demonstration down the Shenandoah Valley.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its deliberations, in Philadelphia, on Friday last, at a late hour. The session has been a protracted one; but as the embles every few years a large amount ...rtant business cannot be transacted before it.

...rday, the splendid steamer Electric ... in Philadelphia, made a trial trip ... and back. She proved herself to be ... fastest steamers ever constructed in ... She is to run between New York ... leans.

CHURCH CONVENTIONS.

General Assembly of the U. P. Church.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, now in session at Philadelphia, among other things, authorized JAMES MCCANDLESS, of Pittsburgh, to receive money for all the boards of the Church whose treasurers were not present. A memorial from the Presbytery of Philadelphia, on the subject of Psalmody and chanting, was referred to the Committee on Psalmody. Resolutions were introduced and referred to Committee on Bills and Overtures, in relation to what advice should be tendered the National Executive touching the morality of retaliation as a means of preventing the repetition of such cruelty and barbarity as was practiced by the rebels at Fort Pillow. Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, on behalf of the Christian Commission, addressed the Assembly, when on motion of Dr. DALE, a resolution was unanimously adopted, setting forth that the General Assembly, having heard with the deepest interest the statement of GEORGE H. STUART, Esq. in regard to the operations of the Christian Commission, express their devout thanks to God for all He has enabled us to do in furnishing the soldiers of our army and the sailors of our navy with necessary stores and reading matter, and we earnestly hope for continued liberal contributions to the cause which God has enabled us to aid.

At the afternoon session the following Committee on the subject of Sabbath Schools was appointed: Revs. Wm. Davidson, W. J. Reed, D. C. Wilson, R. B. Dale, D. D., and Messrs. Dean and Hamil. A memorial on the manufacture and use of ardent spirits as a beverage was presented and referred to the Judicial Committee. The nomination of missionaries contemplated therein, was referred to a special committee, with instructions to report at 10½ o'clock on Monday morning. Drs. Prestly, Wilson, Wallace, Dales, and Rev. W. W. Barr were appointed the Committee. The order of the day being the subject of education, the Assembly went into Conference, JT. Dales presiding. Conference and Assembly, after a short session, adjourned.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

At the meeting of the Synod in Philadelphia, on Saturday, the Chairman of the Committee on Discipline, Rev. Prof. J. M. Willson, reported that the complaints put into their hands were in readiness for the Synod's action, and on the paper put into the hands of the committee from the Rochester Presbytery, he reported that it is contrary to the law of the Church for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. The report was adopted. The Committee appointed to visit Washington and confer with the President and heads of departments touching the duties of the nation to recognize God and the glories of His work, reported that they had waited upon the President, and were favorably received. They read an address to the President, expressing the well-known views of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in regard to the duties of nations, and the duty of this nation in particular in the present exigencies. The President approved of the address in its general aspects, and promised to take the matter into consideration, and act as may appear to him to be his duty and the sense of his responsibility to God and the country.

They also presented a petition on behalf of the Church to the Senate and House of Representatives, and is now in charge of the Hon. Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and the Hon. William D. Kelly, Representative in Congress from the Fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania. This report was accepted and adopted.

Rev. Professor Thomas Sproull, D. D., of Pittsburgh, introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It appears from the report of the committee that nothing was done with regard to obtaining the acceptance by the War Department of the form of the oath proposed by Synod at its last meeting, for reasons deemed sufficient in the judgment of this court; and whereas, it is not desirable to have its acts standing as a dead letter on our statute books; therefore,

Resolved, That Synod withdraw from said oath its judicial sanction.

Rev. T. P. Stevenson, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Presbyterian Historical Society, reported a resolution recommending the ministers of the Reformed Presbyterian Church to encourage this Society, and aid it in erecting a suitable building. Adopted.

Rev. David Scott, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the memorial from three members of the Kushylvania Congregation, Ohio, reported that previous to the year 1800 the Church exercised discipline upon those members who were slaveholders, and thus vindicated the anti-slavery character of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in her early history in this country. This report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Geo. H. Stuart delivered an eloquent address, which, at times, melted the audience to tears, after which, Rev. Prof. James M. Wilson moved that we have heard with great interest the eloquent address of George H. Stuart, Esq., and that we recommend the United States Christian Commission as the channel through which our means should be given for the relief of the soldiers for the Union. This resolution was cordially and unanimously adopted.

Rev J. R. W. Sloane stated that he had received a copy of part of the Anetium Bible from Rev. John McLeod, of New York, and moved that it be given to the library of Theological Seminary at Allegheny City. Carried

The evening session was occupied by hearing an address from Rev. Mr. Beattie, missionary in Syria. Rev. David Scott superintended the exercises, and introduced Mr. Beattie to the audience. Many of the ministers of the United Presbyterian Church were present.

Mr. Beattie gave a very interesting address, and alluded to the toils and privations of the missionary in that land. He said that he and his fellow-laborer, Rev. Robt. J. Dodds, settled in Zahlah, Syria, about seven years ago. After laboring among these heathen mountaineers, who had never before come in contact with, and conspired against them, and they were forced to leave the own at the peril of their lives. Finally, Mr. Dodds took up his abode in Northern Syria, where he is now laboring at a place called Lahakiyeh, and where he is progressing a successful mission, having established schools among the children of the Nusariyeh. He has made one convert to the cause of Christianity —Hamud—who promises to be a bright, talented man, and, under the providence of God, an instrument of turning many of his fellow-men from darkness to light.

Rev. Dr. Barnett, of the U. P. Church, made some remarks, giving an account of his mission through Egypt and Syria, and spoke of the benefits that would arise from the new translation of the Scriptures into Arabic, by Rev. Dr. Vandyke, who would soon issue it at Beirout, Syria.

Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly.

This body has just closed its annual session in Lebanon, Ohio. Its action on the slavery question and the rebellion was decided and explicit. Resolutions were adopted, almost unanimously, declaring that they regard the holding of human beings in involuntary slavery as practised in the United States of the American Union, as contrary to the precepts of our holy religion, and as being the fruitful source of many evils and vices in the local system; that they recommend to the Cumberland Presbyterians, both North and South, to give countenance and support to all constitutional efforts of the Government to rid the country of this enormous evil. This is the first action of this influential body of Christians on this subject, and although, from the proceedings, we observe that there was a disposition on the part of some members to shirk the issue, still the resolutions were carried without calling the yeas and nays, by a very decisive vote.

The Soldier's Opinion.

There are no better judges of military movements than the soldiers engaged. They will tell you to a certainty whether 'tis "all right" or not. They know when anything is done that tells. They know strategy, and when to rejoice and when to feel blue. They know when a commander knows his business, and does his work well. They cannot be duped into the belief that a movement is an advance when it is a retreat. In a word, the soldier of many campaigns can't be humbugged. Therefore we herald with great satisfaction the statement that the army of the Potomac is not only in the best of spirits, at the constant success which has attended the campaign thus far, but that "the men are wild with enthusiasm for GRANT." This is the universal testimony of the brave men that for nearly four weeks have battled as no men ever before battled, that are eager to keep on battling, because the veterans know for a certainty that victory is are they led by a General who understands his business thoroughly, but that the army is being managed with success—that, in a word, 'tis "all right."

The Hyatt Corps.

The staff and teachers, with one hundred and forty-six cadets of the Pennsylvania Military Academy Corps, left West Chester yesterday, and arrived at Harrisburg at half past six in the evening, where they had a parade. They left Harrisburg at 2 A. M. yesterday, and reached Pittsburgh at 1 P. M. They will be on duty to-day, when the Fair is opened, and during the day the Pittsburgh will encamp on the field, having brought their tents and all necessary camp equipage with them from West Chester. The drill and discipline of this corps is said to be most creditable to Colonel HYATT, President of the Military Academy. Their presence here will lend additional attraction to our Fair.

CARE FOR THE WOUNDED.—Surgeon General JAMES KING has gone down the Shenandoah Valley with a competent corps of nurses to take care of the Pennsylvania soldiers in Gen. SIGEL's (now HUNTER's,) Department, so that no fears need be entertained by the friends of soldiers in that department that the wounded there will not receive the attention which they deserve. Gov. CURTIN is making every effort for their proper nursing. He promised the Pennsylvania regiments when they left the State that the Commonwealth would take care of her brave defenders, and he has and is now nobly redeeming his pledge.

The Subject of Postal Reforms—Important Changes.

Of the many subjects of special interest commended from time to time to the attention of the American people, in the way of administrative reforms and improvements, nothing has, perhaps, marked the progress of the age more plainly than the great advancement made in postal matters. The new "money order" system, although long in use abroad, is just about to be brought into use here as a most beneficial improvement on the old method of transmitting small sums of money over a wide extent of country, whilst in the other changes contemplated by Congress at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, the enlightened friends of the Government will see that our progress is encouraging in the attempt to keep in the front rank of an enlightened advancement.

Among these changes, however, is one which, is itself eminently a reform, seems to have produced not a little alarm amongst the many postmasters relied upon for an enlightened co-operation for carrying on the business of the Department; and this expressed fear is on the score of a possible curtailment of their rates of compensation. Nothing is further from such a result, as will be learned by a brief explanation of the matter in question. As the case stands at present, fifty thousand folios of transcript are sent to Washington each quarter from but five postoffices, to enable the Auditor to keep the office accounts correctly. The reform in question proposes to do away with all this—to simplify the mode of doing business that whilst all parties are saved immense labor and perplexity, the compensation of the Postmaster remains the same. But perhaps the best explanation of what is contemplated in the direction indicated can be had from a letter addressed by the Postmaster General himself to the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House of Representatives. We give an extract:

"The first seven sections refer to the mode of compensating postmasters, a subject which has heretofore claimed the attention of Congress, and one which I consider of the first importance to this department. The following are among the more prominent reasons which present themselves to my mind in favor of fixed salaries instead of commissions for postmasters:

"Under the existing law, minute accounts are kept of the postage on all mailable matter sent and received, paid as well as unpaid, involving the necessity of employing many clerks in postoffices for this particular purpose, and also in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, where the accounts of postmasters are examined.

"Thus, from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago—only five post offices—fifty thousand folios of transcript are sent to the Auditor each quarter, the originals being kept in those offices. The whole bulk of accounts from all the post offices can be reckoned by tons, and they are mainly sent for the purpose of arriving at the allowances of postmasters, *which are estimated on the amount of postage collected.* For any other purpose the accounts of mails sent and received are practically useless. The great mass of mail matter is prepaid by postage stamps, which are charged to Postmasters, and for which they are held accountable. In this way the revenues of the Department are sufficiently protected. If, then, the compensation of Postmasters be fixed, as proposed by the bill in question, their accounts will be required of mail matter prepaid by stamps, and the work in all the postoffices will be expedited, with a great saving of labor and expense. The examination in the Auditor's office of this department will be much simplified, and there will be no difficulty in holding Postmasters to strict responsibility in each quarter, whereas, now, in the ordinary course of business, the accounts of a postmaster for a given quarter cannot be adjusted until after the end of the next quarter.

"There will also be a considerable saving in the items of blanks for postoffices. The estimated cost of printing for the present year is nearly one hundred thousand dollars, while the proposed change in the form of accounts will require less than one-half of that expenditure.

"The present law limits the commissions of Postmasters to two thousand dollars per annum, and also forbids allowances from other sources beyond that amount; so that, in fact, the Postmasters of all the principal offices already have fixed salaries, (in no case exceeding four thousand dollars per annum,) which they can only be paid after presenting voluminous accounts on each and every letter mailed, and of numerous rates of commissions, differing according to the weighing of the mail matter, and also according to amount, there being no less than ten rates. Other changes and credits in an account current numbering over five, making in all over fifty heads of calculation; whereas, by the proposed new law, all accounts will be reduced to the simplest forms.

"The rule for fixing salaries is such as insure ample justice to all officers; and the provision for revising the classification must have the effect to stimulate postmasters to keep performing their duties, lest they should suffer a reduction of salary for a diminished business, whilst they have the assurance of a proper additional for an enlarged business.

"The reasons for special legislation in the case of the postoffice at New York are obvious. Its net revenues to the Department are at the rate of nearly one million of dollars per annum—one hundred per cent. above every other office. The business connection with the foreign mails, and the additional duties to separate classification, while its other interests and responsibilities are equally commanding, and entitle it to a corresponding distinction in respect to emolument."

These are interesting facts bearing upon the needed and contemplated reform—facts in which the people are vitally interested. Whether the more simple machinery of government can be made in any departm nt the nearer it approaches that standard which, since the foundation of Republican institutions in this country, has been the desideratum sought.

To recur briefly. The contemplated reform proposes to divide the compensation of Postmasters into five classes, the first to receive not less than four and not less than three thousand dollars, and so on down to the fifth, which from the business done and the receipts may be entitled to every respect. The Postoffice Departments should hail this reform as one which, whilst it does not curtail their salaries at all, relieves them of the most cumbersome and perplexing part of their duties and responsibilities; and the people at large should hail it as one which, less costly, ensures more promptitude and reliability in the service on the part of public functionaries. It is only within the past few years that the most striking and needful improvements in a branch of the public service has necessarily the free and comfort of Society have been made, and after what has already been accomplished in this direction, we are prepared to welcome with our best wishes the announcement that the Postoffice Department will be entirely equal, and whose head was covered with the frosts of in its capacity to benefit society and the world at large.—*Baltimore American.*

Lieut.-Gen. Grant as a Man of Intellect

The N. Y. *Times*, in reviewing Grant's flanking operations, speaks of him as a man of intellect in the following terms:

The remarkable series of flanking operations which Grant began on the Rapidan, and has carried on via the Po, the Annna, and now by far as the Pamunky—the marvelous skill with which he has manœuvred the army, and the great success which he has achieved, are deserving of profound admiration. Mainly by force of arms it was that he drove Lee's army from the Rapidan, but chiefly by force of intellect he has driven Lee from the all but impregnable positions that he had prepared on the road to Richmond.

There has been a popular impression, springing, perhaps, from the character of the first great battle of our present Lieutenant General at Fort Donelson, that Grant, as a soldier, was merely a hard fighter—that his style was simply that of concentrating great masses of men, hurling them upon the enemy of his works, and relying upon sheer force by what is called "pounding," or "Stanton's strategy." The operations in the rear of Vicksburg, one year ago, showed that this conception was erroneous, for although there never was harder fighting than at the battle of Champion Hills, yet even the grandeur of the fighting seemed obscured by the superiority of the strategy. The November victory at Chattanooga, again we heard much of the heroic achievements of the different divisions of the army, and all that ever was said on this point has not been much more than was well deserved; but no one who has read the greatest of all military documents, Grant's Chattanooga report, and observed the admirable strategical and tactical combinations from which victory was brought forth, can have failed to perceive that the intellectual part of the battle—the mode in which Grant wielded the forces in his brain—lent lustre even to the sublime valor of the simple man of the sword. The impression of his military character, however, to which Fame's trumpet first resounded out when the Lieutenant General, three months since, transferred his headquarters to Virginia, and very many were greatly afraid that the wily and practised Lee would prove more than a match for the muscular Western Heroes. The idea that he was merely a fighter was greatly confirmed in the public mind by the reports of the first two days' battle in the Wilderness; for we heard only of ceaseless, desperate and deadly struggles between huge masses of men, and could discern no other guiding of the soldierly skill that presided over the movements of these masses. Since, however, the current of events and our correspondents have revealed somewhat of the strategy which Grant has pursued during this memorable month of May—since we have been able to gain glimpses, not only of the movements, but of their mode and their aim, we have been enabled very clearly to discover, not only the blaze of musketry and the march of columns, but the flashing of genius and the triumphs of intellect.

THE COTTON QUESTION IN ENGLAND.—The London *Daily News* says the cotton question is becoming one of serious interest, as there is a general disposition to believe that the war in the United States is approaching a final issue, and the restoration of peace will simply end in the reopening of the greatest cotton market of the world. The *News* shows that unless the greatest prudence is exercised the sudden influx of an artificially scarce commodity and the consequent heavy fall in prices may prove most disastrous.

A WONDERFUL PIECE OF ART.—Mr. J. R. PAINE, of Brooklyn, has presented to President LINCOLN a wonderful piece of art, being a complete copy of the Emancipation Proclamation, embellished by a rare and finished likeness of Mr. LINCOLN—the whole having been executed by Mr. PAINE with a pen. It is a tribute to the Chief Magistrate by the Sanitary Commission of Brooklyn. The picture of Mr. LINCOLN and the foliage wreath that surrounds it, look like the finest engraving; and the whole is enclosed in an oak frame of exquisite workmanship.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—From the number of anonymous contributions we receive, it seems to be necessary to state that no attention will be paid to articles not accompanied by a responsible name, to be used, or not, as we may think proper.

HANDSOME DONATION.—The donation of Oil City to our Fair will exceed $15,000. In the last week much interest has been enlisted in that quarter, and most gratifying results have been attained.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Mexican Question.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* writes as follows:

"Your readers have been frequently informed of the determination of the Emperor Napoleon to observe the strict neutrality in the policy of the French Government toward Washington. Of this determination Mr. Dayton, the American Minister, has had many proofs from time to time. On a late occasion I drew attention to certain representations made by the United States Minister to M. Drouyn de L' Huys, concerning the building of vessels of war in a French port, supposed to be intended for the use of the Southern cause. The Minister of State, in a late debate in the Legislative Chambers, thus refers to the fact:

"Later in that year the United States Minister made an application to M. Drouyn de l'Huys, alleging his reasons for supposing that these vessels were intended for the use of the Confederates. An inquiry was instituted, and as the explanations of the builders were not thought clear enough, the authorization was withdrawn. Soon after the builders declared that they were intended for Sweden; but, as the exacitude of that declaration was not sufficiently demonstrated, the Government gave orders only ten days ago, that the ships would not leave France till their destination was clearly established. Such, gentlemen, has been the plain and unequivocal conduct of the Government in this particular case."

"This assertion is interesting as showing how up to the present day the policy of France towards America remains the same, although its sympathy may be for the cause of the South. *In all that may take place on this question, France will follow England.* If a recognition of the South were to be granted, France would immediately echo such resolution."

In the Corps Legislatif, M. Rouher has given his reasons for believing that the American government would not interfere in the settlement of the Mexican question, and he concluded his remarks as follows:

"The Monroe doctrine embodies the principle that every country should be its own master at home. Well, is not Mexico at home? Why talk here of a sovereign placed under the suzerainty of France? Such language is only calculated to irritate. The Emperor Maximillian is sovereign by popular election. Why then should not the United States respect his crown? The United States will derive greater benefit from the other country from the prosperity of Mexico. American enterprise will find abundant occupation in the Mexican seas, and I therefore dread without indulging apprehensions of war between the two countries, it would be wiser to examine what are the conditions required in the future for a closer intimacy between America and Mexico." The new sovereign may, therefore, without uneasiness, prepare the prosperity of this country, and the day when that shall have been secured will be the signal for the return of the French troops."

Personal.

The Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, preached in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Sabbath last, on the right of representation without regard to race or color, as indispensable to a republican form of government, and to justice for the colored race; and as determining our destiny as a nation. The Hall is said to have been so much crowded that many persons were unable to gain admission. The speaker was applauded at the conclusion of his address.

Lieut. Col. Bailey, the engineer to whom Admiral Porter was indebted for extricating his fleet from Red River, is a Wisconsin man, attached to the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, (late infantry,) and before the war was a Wisconsin lumberman. In this capacity he gained that practical knowledge of the numerous shallow and difficult streams which has proved of such great importance in this case.

Mr. H. W. Gwinner, who has for a long time been connected with the Pennsylvania railroad as Western agent, and also in charge of the military department, has been appointed the general ticket agent of this road to place of Lt. Col. Thomas, the best and most reliable men in the country, and for ten years was one of the editors of the Charleston *Courier*.

The Seneca tribe have lost their prominent chief, in the death of William Parker, who expired on the Tonawanda Reservation a few days since. He was the father of Capt. Eli S. Parker, aid to Gen. Grant, and of Ely S. Parker, with Gen. Britain, distinguished himself as a warrior. In the sortie of Fort Erie he was badly wounded and was pensioned by the U. S. Government.

In the prosecution of the mission to which he has been assigned by the President, General DANIEL E. SICKLES was present with the army in the fall of Richmond, without a command. He was in the saddle, on both days, from morning till night, and was everywhere conspicuous where the fighting was the hardest, until, finally, he was cautioned by General Hooker in regard to the reckless exposure of himself. "Dan, you must go back; we want to save that other leg of yours, for our country." But General Sickles couldn't see it. Where soldiers were perilling their lives for the country, he chose to share their dangers. He was frequently appointed on the court of inquiry, and, meanwhile, fixed his cold green eye on him, pushed against his dress, the slightest puncture in which would discover a bullet-proof garment. Ten minutes elapsed—a lifetime under the circumstances—but the nerve of the hero was at length rewarded by witnessing his enemy turn his back and march by the way he came in, leaving him to make the best of his way upwards to the surface.—*Cruise of U. M. S. "Pawn."*

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—A soldier of the 9th regiment, Massachusetts volunteers was found on the battle field of the Wilderness, mortally wounded and dying. As he lay supported by one of the comrade who had found him, he took from his bosom a picture, gazed at it, stretched out his hand and died. Not knowing his name, his comrade took the picture (it was a carte-de-visite) from the dead man's hand and sent it to the photographer whose imprint was on the back, with an account of the circumstances, and a request that it might be exposed for recognition. It was seen the day of its arrival by a young lady sweetheart of the soldier, and recognized by them as that of the dead soldier's wife. The soldier's name was William Peachy, of Marblehead.

DIARRHŒA REMEDY.—A. W. Davis, Marshfield, Gaines Township, Tioga County, Pa., wishes to communicate to the world the following as a valuable and speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.

Smart weed, two parts; tansy, one part; ginseng, one part; made into a strong tea and drank every hour or half hour, about one-third or half a teacupful at a time. If taken in larger doses it does no injury, and never fails to cure recent attacks. He says his father has used it with good effect for forty years, and among all to whom he has recommended it, has never known it to fail, and hopes that it may be especially beneficial to the soldiers who are fighting for the preservation of constitutional liberty which constitutes free speach, free soil, and free men.

A lady residing in Cincinnati, who is said to be a highly accomplished and most respectable member of society, recently became infatuated with a desire to visit a gambling saloon. Her friends finally gratified her wishes, and she patronized a first class "faro bank," bet her money and drank her bourbon, smoked cigars, and dissipated generally in a manner worthy of the most accomplished "sport" of the other sex. She finally retired from the scene of depravity, whether any wiser than when she entered the account does not state.

The Shenandoah Valley.

An Imperative Order from Gen. Hunter in Relation to Derelict Officers of Guards and Outposts.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT W. VA., } IN THE FIELD, NEAR CEDAR CREEK, } May 23, 1864.

General Orders No. 30.—1. Captain Michael Aur, Company A, 15th New York Cavalry, having on the morning of the 22d inst., allowed a reserve picket guard of about thirty men, under his command, to be disgracefully surprised and captured by a party of the enemy, consisting of mounted and dismounted men, the reserve picket guard not firing a shot, and the result being the loss on our side of eleven men, forty-five horses and some small arms captured, Captain Michael Aur, Company A, 15th New York Cavalry, is hereby dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States from this date, subject to the approval of his Excellency, the President, to whom this order will immediately be forwarded.

2. The Major General commanding accepts this opportunity of announcing that all officers commanding guards, outposts and pickets will be held strictly responsible for the performance of their duties; and that no excuse will be accepted for such officers if guilty of negligence, inactivity or misconduct before the enemy. In this department, and especially on the expedition now about moving, the vigilant and effectual performance of outpost and picket duty is of supreme importance, involving the safety and success of the entire command. Officers of outpost and picket, assailed by a superior force, who do their whole duty, feel the enemy's strength, and fall back fighting, bringing with them all attainable information, will be promptly recognized and their good conduct rewarded; but towards derelict officers of guards, outposts and pickets no leniency will in any case be shown, as any error on the side of mercy in such cases would be a crime against the whole command put in jeopardy by their negligence or inefficiency. This order will be read immediately upon its receipt at the head of every regiment, battalion and company in the troops composing the army in the field.

By order of MAJ. GEN. HUNTER.
Chas. G. Halpine, Ass't Adjt. Gen.

COURT GOSSIP IN ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria's Feelings on the German War, and Differences with the Cabinet and Her Family.

The London correspondent of the Birmingham (Eng.) *Post*, writing under date of May 12, says:

"The Stock Exchange has been greatly agitated during the week, not only by political events and menacing complications, but also by strange stories of differences between the Queen and the Government. The latest, according to one rumor, decided that if the Austrians sailed for the Baltic the Channel fleet should steam after them within six hours. An ultimatum is expected, it was reported, to be at issue with the Ministers on this point, and threatened to take the command of her navy in person. This is sufficiently wild and improbable a story concerning a monarch who has always shown so wise and just an appreciation of her constitutional duties. It was added, however, that there was not only difference between the Court and the Ministry, but also differences within the Court itself. Persons who pretend to know assert that the relations between the Queen and the Prince of Wales are, and have been for some months, any thing but friendly. Our monarchs, since the Revolution, have invariably quarrelled with their heirs, but we hoped that we had seen the last of this scandal. Half the people tell you that the Prince came up to shake hands with Garibaldi against the known wishes of an illustrious personage. One section of the Court is said to be more German than the Germans themselves, while the latter dwell on the sufferings, the sufferings, the misery, and the slaughter of the wretched Danes. A general regret is expressed that her Majesty has permitted Prince Alfred to visit Berlin at the present moment, and to receive a decoration from the blood-stained hands of the Prussian monarch.

Pennsylvania Military State Agency in the Southwest.

Gov. Curtin has appointed Lieut.-Col. James Chamberlain, to act as the military agent of the State of Pennsylvania in the Southwest. The duties of his agency will be the same in all particulars as those which devolve on the agency in Washington city, comprising a strict care of the sick and wounded soldiers belonging to Pennsylvania, with the Southwest, with the collection of the back pay and pensions of those about to be mustered out, and other important work, as provided in the Act of Assembly creating the agency. The necessity of a State agency in the Southwest has long been felt as of paramount importance, and the delay in making the appointment was occasioned only by the inability to find an officer suitable in all respects for the position. Such a man the Governor has commissioned in Lieut.-Col. Chamberlain.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A BIG SALE.—We are informed by the purchasing parties, that the whole sum of purchase money amounting to $650,000, for the Blood Farm, was paid by them on Saturday last at Franklin. This amount was in greenbacks, and was the largest amount of cash that has as yet been paid for one time for any of our oil lands. The Blood Farm consists of some 400 acres. There are other interests which will have to be bought yet, this sale only comprising the Blood, and the others. We look upon this farm as worth the money.—*Oil City Register.*

The Pennsylvania Legislature, before its adjournment, passed a new State Tax Law, taxing the tonnage of all railroads and transportation companies of the State, two cents per ton on the products of mines; three cents per ton on the products of farms, and five cents per ton on merchandize, manufactures and all other articles. Additional taxes are also imposed upon banking and saving institutions, and all other companies not paying a tax on dividends under existing laws. The new law, as estimated, will produce a net revenue to the amount of about $700,000 a year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BONNETS—BONNETS.—YOUNG LADIES' HATS, Dress Caps, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, all of the latest style at C. & S. STROUSE'S,
oct13-ly 29 Diamond Alley.

WANTED.—
SIXTEEN GOOD QUARRYMEN,
To work in a Quarry near the works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to which the highest wages will be given. Enquire of
Jul-1w H. JOHNSON & BROS.,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jul Pittsburgh.

JUST RECEIVED—
2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,
In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
jun Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A RESIDENCE ON Mount Washington, containing eleven rooms, including store-room, having all the modern improvements, such as bath-room, nice large cisterns, icehouse, and good out-houses, including large and commodious stable, all with about one acre of ground, containing good fruit. Thirty minutes walk from the city. For particulars inquire at
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.'S,
Jul-1w Second street.

H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,
82 WOOD STREET.
A NEW STOCK OF
SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Our Stock embraces all the different varieties of FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN CLOTHS. An elegant assortment of light colored
FRENCH CASSIMERES
For Pantaloons, with
Cassimere Vestings
IN COLORS TO MATCH.
Also a large variety of mixtures in SCOTCH and ENGLISH GOODS for
BUSINESS SUITS.
jul

FLAGS,
ALL SIZES.....ALL PRICES.
ALBUMS,
IN EVERY STYLE.....AT LOW PRICES.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
COLORED AND PLAIN.....GENERALS, &c.
POCKET BOOKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.....LOW PRICES.
POCKET ALBUMS,
ALL SIZES.....ALL PRICES.
WAR MAPS,
VIRGINIA.....GEORGIA.
LATE BOOKS,
LATE MAGAZINES.....LATE PAPERS.
PITTOCK'S,
opposite Postoffice.

NINTH REGIMENT P. R. C.—TAKE NOTICE.—As many of the officers and men of the late Ninth Regiment, P. R. C. who can will please turn out on Wednesday, the 1st of June, at nine o'clock, a. m., at Wilkins Hall, for the purpose of forming in the proc

Campaign Miscellany.

REBECA FIELD OF BATTLE.

I have just rode over that portion of the battle field where the Twentieth Corps repulsed the enemy yesterday, and the sight presented is enough to make the heart of one long accustomed to war ache. The ambulance corps, so complete in all its details, is gathering in the wounded, and the groans of the sufferers are grating to the ear. All the rebel dead and wounded are left in our hands to be cared for. The ground is thickly strewn with the victims, in about equal proportions, except at those places where desperate charges were made upon our line when the enemy came out of his breastworks; there the rebels largely predominate. There, within a few yards of me, a wounded rebel is stopping the blood that endeavors to make its exit through a ghastly grape wound in the leg of a Union soldier, while over yonder, beneath an oak, a wounded Federal is in the act of giving water from his canteen to an enemy who fell beside him, and whose life blood discolors the garments of both. After the shock of battle had passed, the helpless inhabitants of the rifle-pits and trenches are no longer enemies. A common sympathy seems to inspire them, and they are once more friends and brothers, children of one Father.

THE DEAD PICKET.

On the field, yesterday, on the left near Tilton, where our cavalry engaged the enemy, a beautiful garden, clothed in all the loveliness that rare plants and Southern flowers could give it, attracted my attention and I was drawn to it. The house had been deserted by its owners, and the smiling magnolias and fire roses seemed to stand guard over the deserted premises. I entered through an open gate, stooped to pluck a rose from the bush, when I discovered one of the enemy's pickets lying partially covered by the grass and bushes, dead. He was a noble looking man, and upon his countenance there seemed to rest the remnant of a smile. The right hand clasped a rose, which he was in the act of severing from its stem when he received the messenger of death. In the afternoon the cavalry dug a narrow grave, and, with Federal soldiers as pall-bearers, and the beautiful flowers for mourners, he was laid to rest, the rose still clasped in his stiffened hand. Nothing was found to identify him, and in that lonely grave his life's history lies entombed. No sister's tears will baptize the grave among the roses where the dead picket fell.

INCIDENT IN GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Thirteenth Indiana were sent out by Gen. Ames to recover a lost position. They were met by a blasting musketry fire and the loss was very large. Sergeant John Ream, of Company B, distinguished himself. Lieut. Col. Wilson had fallen wounded on the field. The regiment was retreating hastily under fire. The wounded officer in his helplessness recognized Sergeant Ream as he passed. He called him: "Carry me off the field, Sergeant." The noble fellow stopped, regardless of the whizzing balls, and throwing away his musket, gently lifted Colonel Wilson upon his back, and coolly walked off the field, exposed every step of the way to instant death, never dropping his burden until he had regained the shelter of the intrenchments.

IN THE HOSPITALS.

Go into the hospitals—armless, legless men, wounds of every description. Men on the hard floor, on the hard seats of church pews, lying in one position all day, until the nurse going the rounds comes to their aid. They must wait till their food comes. Some must be fed with a spoon as if they were little children.

"O, that we could get some straw for the brave fellows," said Rev. Mr. Kimball of the Christian Commission. He had wandered about the town searching for the article. "There is none to be had. We shall have to send to Washington for it."

"Straw! I remember two stacks, four miles out on the Spottsylvania Road. I saw them last night as I was galloping in from the front."

Armed with a requisition from the Provost Marshal to seize two stacks of straw, with two wagons driven by intelligent contrabands, four Christian Commission delegates, and away we went across the battle-field of December—fording Hazel Run—gained the hights, and reached the straw stacks owned by Rev. Mr. Owen.

"By whose authority do you take my property?"

"The Provost-Marshal, sir."

Rev. Mr. Kimball was on the stack pitching it down, I was pitching it in, and the young men were stowing it away.

"Are you going to pay me for it?"

"You must see the Provost-Marshal, sir. If you are a loyal man, and will take the oath of allegianee, doubtless you will get your pay."

"It is pretty hard. My children are just ready to starve. I have nothing for them to eat, and you come to take my property without paying for it."

"Yes, sir, war is hard. You must remember, sir, that there are thousands of wounded men—your wounded as well as ours. If your children are on the point of starving, those men are on the point of dying. We must have the straw for them. What we don't take to-night we will get in the morning. Meanwhile, sir, if anybody attempts to take it, please say to them that it is for the hospital, and they can't have it."

Thus, with wagons stuffed, we leave Rev. Mr. Owens and return to make glad the hearts of several thousand men. Oh, how they thank us.

"Did you get it for me? God bless you, sir."

The Rose Bug—Its History.

The following history of a very troublesome insect is given by Dr. Warder, Cincinnati. As it will soon be depredating upon the grape blossoms, of which it is very destructive, this account of the pest is timely. The manner of its destruction must be by the human hand. A common tin cup, with a few rose leaves in it is all the implement needed. Pick off the bugs into the cup until nearly full and empty it into the fire, or feed the bugs to poultry.

"The rose-bug, or *macrodactyous subspinosus*, formerly *melolontha subspinosa*, is found very abundant in some seasons in different parts of the country about the middle of June, clustering upon roses, grapevines, apple trees, and other plants, upon which it is crowded and which it eats ocasionally. It is a small buff-yellow beetle, with shining yellow legs and very long, black feet. They are very voracious and not very discriminating. The older it freely eaten by them, though generally considered obnoxious to insects. It is singular that it should be so irregularly distributed over the country, being rare at some points and most troublesome from its abundance at others, and utterly destructive of some traits, particularly of the apple in some parts of the West. One orchard in Mercer county, Illinois, was entirely stripped of its fruits for seven years in succession, except two years when there was some very imperfect fruit.

"This beetle belongs to the family Melolonthidæ, the same group which includes a common insect of kindred habits—*lachnosterna quercina*—which some years is so numerous in particular localities as wholly to destroy the fruit when in its germ. * * * These insects make their appearance suddenly in almost incredible numbers. In 1826, not a rosebug was visible on the last day of May. Esquire Lowell, who prepared a history of this insect, says that he gathered some peas at 8 a. m. on the 1st of June, and that then there was not a bug to be seen on the vines. At 10 o'clock, on revisiting the vines, they were literally overrun with rosebugs of both sexes, generally paired. He proceeded to kill them by hand. Three hours afterwards they had appeared upon some rows of runner beans, to the number of some thousands. These were all killed, and then, on returning to the peas to see if any there had been overlooked, he found the vines as full as before.

The next day, he found them upon his corn, then only six inches high; twenty-five bugs were counted upon a single leaf, and one hundred and five on one of the hills. They also attacked his cherry trees, and in twelve hours compiely stripped them of their leaves. He says it would be but a moderate computation to allow that they killed a hundred thousand of these insects on a quarter of an acre. They followed them up regularly every morning for a week, and thus succeeded in subduing them, on that piece of ground. They continue about a month, and then disappear. Toward the close of their lives the females crawl an inch or more into the ground, where they deposit their eggs, about thirty in number, whitish, and almost globular. These hatch twenty days afterward, and the little grubs feed upon whatever tender, juicy roots they can find and grow to their full size before Winter; they are then three quarters of an inch long, yellow, and polished, and six short legs beneath the breast. These worms descend into the ground for the Winter; and in the Spring come up near to the surface, and pass into their pupa state by crowding out a cell in the earth.

These latter have several natural enemies; the large Dragon Fly, and several other predacious insects seize and devour numbers of them, but human aid is necessary for their destruction, when very numerous."

An Interesting History of an African Bishop.

One morning in the early Spring of 1821, an assault was made upon a city of Yoruba, Western Africa. The inhabitants were anticipating no danger, but the cry was heard: "The Mohammedans are coming!" The defense was desperate, but fruitless. When the day closed, the place was in ruins, and all who possessed any value as slaves had been doomed to hopeless bondage.

Among the captives was a boy, who, after enduring almost intolerable hardships, found himself on board a Portuguese slaver. An English cruiser, commanded by Sir Henry Leeke, soon effected his deliverance, and carried him to Sierra Leone. There he renounced his Paganism, and became a convert to Christianity. After a few years of most diligent study and blameless living, he received ordination as a minister of the Church of England. In 1851, for the first time, he saw his deliverer at Salisbury Square, London. The hasty question and reply, "Do you remember me?" "Oh! indeed I do," awakened strange thoughts in the minds of both. The interview was brief. One was about to take command of the Indian navy; the other returned to his native land as a preacher of Christ.

But he had done good service there before. In 1846, he went (with others) to Yoruba, in order that he might introduce the benefits of a Christian civilization. He commenced his labors at Abbeokuta; and he was soon made exceedingly glad by meeting his aged mother, whom he had not seen since that fatal morning, which brought such desolation to his African home. "When she saw me, she trembled," he wrote, "she could not believe her eyes. We could not say much, but sat still, casting many an affectionate look towards each other."

This black missionary has been eminently useful at Abbeokuta; and he has preached the Gospel far up the Niger, establishing several missions, and going where white men could not labor successfully. And now it is announced that Rev. Samuel Crowther is to be made a bishop! He is to have the oversight of the African churches beyond the dominion of the British crown. His name was once proposed for the Episcopate of Sierra Leone (which has hurried some of England's best men to an early grave); but he felt then that it would be unwise to place a black man in charge of a diocese which had so many white men within its bounds; and so the idea, at his request, was relinquished.

The Pagan boy of thirteen, therefore, once on his way to a hopeless captivity, becomes, by means of the great wrong which was done to him, a Christian, a preacher, a bishop, the first in modern times, with a power to benefit the enterprising people of his native land, which no other living man possesses. And his whole history is a refutation of the doctrine that the black man is fitted only for an inferior position. Some of the noblest men in England—and the Prince Rupert Company—have paid the highest tribute, in past years, to the intelligence and capacity of him who is now to occupy an episcopal seat at a position.—*Boston Journ.*

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro' Accom'n	8:05 a m	Baltimore Exp'r	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's	11:30 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
John'n Acm'n	3:00 p m	John'n Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:35 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:00 a. m., returns at 12:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philad. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Ac'm'n	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m and 2:30 p m.

Alliance Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:35 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	1:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from McKeesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	1:30 a. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
"	1:45 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	12:00 a. m.
Steubenville Ac com'n leaves Allegheny	3:30 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 p. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibuses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co. ..... 59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield ..... corner Market and Fourth st
A. Bates ..... 21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne ..... 77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter ..... 92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch ..... 96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner ..... 93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co. ..... 25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co. ..... 44 Wood st.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co. ..... 31 Market st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co. ..... 19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co. cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson ..... 92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell ..... Philadelphia.
Ardesco Oil Company ..... 27 Irwin st.
North American Oil Company ..... 80 Third st.

Banks.

First National Bank ..... Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank ..... Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh ..... Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank ..... Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' ..... Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank ..... corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co. ..... 121 Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co. ..... 91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin ..... 121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co. ..... 97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black ..... 93 Water st.

Hotels.

National ..... McKeesport.
Union ..... Philadelphia.
Girard House ..... Philadelphia.
Belvidere ..... Sharpsburg.
Jones House ..... Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing ..... 64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams ..... Fifth street.
John Meyer ..... 46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert ..... 32 Diamond.
E. Reineman ..... 67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

H. C. Mackrell ..... Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland ..... 93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson ..... 144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell ..... 133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow ..... 114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot ..... cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot ..... cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central ..... cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie ..... Penna. R. R. Depot.

Insurance Offices.

Citizens' Insurance Co. ..... corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co. ..... 37 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co. ..... corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. ..... 86 Water st.

Grocers.

G. B. Jones & Son ..... 191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co. ..... 130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson ..... 221 Liberty street.
Cook, Pettit & Co. ..... corner Smithfield and First sts.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr ..... 12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor ..... 82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman ..... 53 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Chas. H. Super ..... corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co. ..... corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co. ..... 76 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth sts.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co. ..... 27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony ..... 18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm ..... Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter ..... Temperanceville.
Foster & Co. ..... cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Foundries.

Charles Knap ..... cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price ..... cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Tausig, Livingston & Co ..... St. Louis.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co. ..... 85 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co. ..... corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co. ..... 127 First st
Hussey, Wells & Co. ..... 37 Fifth street.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co. ..... 149 First st.
Joseph Pennock ..... 141 Wood st

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw ..... 54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond ..... 39 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer ..... 259 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott ..... 278 Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan ..... 59 Fourth St.
F. Torrence ..... 189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co. ..... Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz ..... Wood st.

Artificial Limbs.

A. W. Ecwbel ..... 13 St. Clair st
Bobbs ..... 96 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

O. W. Aven ..... Corner Third and Wood.
Kennedy ..... 78 Fifth st.

Tobacconists.

Shaw ..... 31 St. Clair st.
Third st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer ..... 47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co. ..... 367 Liberty street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill ..... New York.
C. Mather ..... Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co. ..... 133 Wood st.
Slater & South ..... 54 Market st.

Merchant Tailors.

H. Oppenheimer ..... 83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee ..... 10 St. Clair street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co. ..... 149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock ..... 39 Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co. ..... 91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons ..... 7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham ..... 124 First st.
John Moorhead ..... 74 Water st.

Wines and Liquors.

J. Seiferth & Co. ..... 27 and 29 Market street.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co. ..... 39 Water st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock ..... 78 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts ..... 16 Fifth st

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton ..... Allegheny

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette ..... 81 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven ..... Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, jr. ..... Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht ..... 126 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro ..... Corner Fifth and Wood.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald ..... Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Schmidt ..... Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co. ..... 118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

C. & A. Strouse ..... 29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer ..... 84 Wood st.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming ..... 139 Wood st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price ..... Wood st.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin ..... Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr ..... 5 St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes ..... 167 Market street.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance ..... cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son ..... 133 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son ..... 416 Penn street.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly ..... Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co. ..... 96 and 98 Third street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
je1-ly

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—
The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of
FRESH GROUND COFFEE,
for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
HOWARD WORRELL.

PETER F. SMITH, OIL PROSPECTOR AND DISTILLER, PITTSBURGH, PA. All communications directed to me at the office of the COMMERCIAL or GAZETTE, either by mail, telegraph, or personal notice, will receive prompt attention. ap26-now

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
No. 114 Fifth street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies, or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt, for the coming fiscal year will be $45,397,113; while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $109,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of coupon interest, while the recent increase of the Tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued till March 26, but the amount of bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st, was

$54,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa.

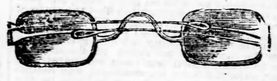
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

my26:2w.

OPTICIANS.



TEMPORARY REMOVAL

DURING ALTERATIONS,

of

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

58 FIFTH STREET.

ap26

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes; Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Rimmers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

E. EDMUNDSON ..... W. R. BATEMAN.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c.

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.
Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialities attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap20

JAMES LEWIS, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Depot 140 St. John Fayerweld & Co.'s office, corner of Robert and St. John streets. All favors promptly attended to. my7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY, May 16, 1864.

☞ BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the CAPITAL STOCK of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, at the following places, viz: On TUESDAY, May 24, at Tidball's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.

On THURSDAY, May 26, at Pierce's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.

On TUESDAY, May 31, at Garrett's Hotel, on the Washington turnpike.

Parties desiring to make a sure and profitable investment should make it convenient to attend at the places mentioned on the days named.

Books of Subscription are open daily at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, No. 93 Water street.

my17:6t*d THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja28:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINES, PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dyers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh23

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
fe1 PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
Slab Zinc, or Spelter,
from
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. D. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES,
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—
In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They did quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other pieces,
Besides we have a reduction of late
On Jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And by job work go under,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

City Intelligence.

The Great Sanitary Fair.

Its Success Certain.

IMMENSE CASH RECEIPTS.

We visited the Sanitary Fair buildings yesterday, and found matters had assumed their fair proportions—in fact, the arrangements have rapidly been completed, and the spectacle in store for visitors is one of the grandest ever yet presented in this neighborhood. Floral Hall has been completed, and is a bower of perfect beauty and loveliness. Art has certainly coped with Nature to some purpose, and perfected an exhibition that is worth a day's travel to see. The Ladies' Bazaar will be the grand feature, and has been arranged in a neat and tasteful manner throughout, the decorations of the different booths exhibiting the great good taste of the respective ladies and gentlemen who did the work. The Art Gallery contains some very costly and elegant paintings, and is being fitted up in a manner to display the lights and shades with the most harmonious effect. The "Old Curiosity Shop" will be a thrilling feature, and embrace many choice and valuable articles, which it is not now our province to enumerate. Monitor Hall will be a grand feature, and those who wish to have some idea of the material that entered into war will be sufficiently well informed. Mechanic's Hall will contain many articles of utility and attraction. The Dining Hall will be, of course, an attractive feature. In brief, all of the departments are such as reflect the greatest credit on all concerned in their getting up, and must be seen to be appreciated.

As we do not desire to anticipate, and in order to give a detailed and connected account of the innumerable attractions to be presented at the Fair, we withhold full particulars until the grand opening this evening.

It has been determined that work in the Bazaar must cease at 12 o'clock to-day, when the Hall will be cleaned up. The Executive Committee will wait on the chief of each booth, for an inventory of the goods it contains immediately after dinner on the same day. Tickets for the assistants will be ready at the ticket office on Wednesday morning, and will not be sold to any one whose names shall not be previously given in by the chairman of the committee in charge of the several halls. No goods other than refreshments will be sold on Wednesday, and no goods are to be taken away on that day. The Executive Committee will announce on Wednesday when goods may be taken away.

The total cash receipts in the hands of the Treasurer, N. Holmes, Esq., up to Tuesday evening, amounted to $101,029 77. A draft has been received from the Chicago Board of Trade Committee for $3,708, with notice of the shipment of goods valued at $781.

Sanitary Fair—Treasurer's List.

N. Holmes, Treasurer Sanitary Fair, acknowledges receipt of the following additional contributions:

From the Committee on Stoves, Heaters, &c.

Employees of A Bradley	$104 23	A Bradley	$400 00
J Marshall & Co.	200 00	Employees of Mellville, Stevenson & Co.	51 50
Employees Bissel & Co.	65 50	Employees of Young & Bro...	85 50
Bollman & Garrison and Employees	155 49		1,011 72

From Coal Committee:

J Walton, East Birmingham	200 00	Capt W Smith Tow Boat Bengal Tiger	100 00
T Fawcett, East Birmingham	200 00	Tow Boat "O H Ormsby"	100 00
Caldwell & Bro	100 00	Capt J S M'Intire Tow Boat "Allegheny"	75 00
G & L Lould	25 00		900 00
Capt M'Cormick, Tow Boat "Eagle"	100 00		
J Mills Grocer 1st Ward	25 00	P Plum, Groc: 5th Ward	2 00
A Kenmuir, Grocer 5th Ward	10 00	Cash 5th Ward	2 00
J S Patterson &	10 00		$49 00

From the Iron Committee:

Lyon Shorb & Co	$1,000 00	Chess Smyth & Co	500 00
Jones & Laughlins	1,000 00	McKnight & Co	500 00
Graff Bennett & Co	1,000 00	Kioman & Phipps	500 00
Spang, Chalfant & Co	1,000 00	Brown & Co	500 00
Zug & Painter	1,000 00	Shoenberger & Co	500 00
Moorhead & Co	1,000 00	Martin, Oliver & Brickell	400 00
Lloyd & Black	1,000 00	Lindsay & Whipple	300 00
Everson, Preston & Co	1,000 00	Wharton Bros & Co	250 00
Hailman & Rham & Co	1,000 00	S Severance	100 00
James Wood & Co	1,000 00	Oliver & Phillips	100 00
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co	1,000 00	Hale & Ager, Chicago Ill	100 00
Reese, Graff & Dull	1,000 00		$15799 00

From Hardware Committee:

Mair & Davidson	100 00	Victor Keller Alle'y City	25 00
Oinhausen Crawford & Co	100 00	Loutner & Son Alle'y City	25 00
John England	25 00		275 00
Iron City Commercial College	300 00	Mrs Joshua Hanna	50 00
Jno Dunlap, esq	150 00	Employees of A & Co	25 00
D Shaw, Versailles Township	50 00	A Friend, per Sanitary Com	5 00
Chas C Mellor	100 00	Boot and Shoe Committee on Account	622 00
Wood St	100 00	Philomathean Institute (col)	72 00
M Jones esq	200 00	R L Dalzell, Treas Steamboat Fund on Account	3,000 00
Allegheny Savings Bank	500 00	John Robinson Gardener	5 00
Cook, Pettit & Co	72 00	Mrs Chas, Knap	
Provision Dealers	100 00	St Pauls German Untied Evangelic a l Church Allegheny	219 66
Jno M'Crea, Kittanning	10 00		
E M'Cauley, Butler	10 00		
H Mc Elhenny, Allegheny City	5 00		
D N White Sewickley	50 00		
Employees Mc Clintock Saw Mill	50 00		
Smith W 9th	50 00		

From Flint Glass Manufacturers.

Bakewell Pears & Co	500 00	T A Evens & Co	100 00
James B Lyon & Co	400 00	Shepard & Co	50 00
McKee & Bros	250 00	H S Hamilton & Co	50 00
Phillips & Best	250 00		
Bryce Richards, & Co	200 00		$2400,00
E D Dithridge	200 00	Am't previously reported	$37,865,79
Adams & Co	200 00		
King & Co	100 00		
Atterbury & Co	100 00		$84,059,37

Arrival of the Hyatt Cadets.—The Hyatt Cadets, from West Chester (Pa.) Military Academy, numbering 142 men, accompanied by Beck's Philadelphia Brass Band, under charge of Prof. Swaney, of the Academy, numbering in all 165, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and after partaking of refreshments at the Soldier's Home, marched to the West Commons, Allegheny, where they pitched their tents and are now regularly encamped. The Cadets are under the command of Major Theodore Hyatt, whose name they bear. They have been thoroughly educated in the regular army drill at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, of which Colonel Hyatt is President. Professor Williams, one of the faculty, accompanies the Cadets in their excursion to the West. The Military Academy at West Chester is one of the finest institutions of the kind in the country, ex-Gov. James Pollock being President of the Board of Trustees. There are some twenty Pittsburghers in the Cadet corps, with which the pleasure of visiting the city during the Fair will be doubly enhanced by meeting their many friends in the city. In the procession this afternoon the Cadets will act as escort to Governor Curtin, orator of the day, and during the week will give a number of exhibitions for the benefit of the Fair. They are said to be the most perfectly drilled body of men in the United States, their military practice being fully as attractive and instructive as that of the lamented Colonel Ellsworth's Zouave Cadets.

Grace Greenwood Last Evening.

Miss Grace Greenwood delivered a lecture last evening at Lafayette Hall, on London, Rome and Washington. The hall was well filled, and so interesting was the subject that scarce a sound was heard save the sweet and eloquent voice of the lecturer, the audience seem d lost in admiration of her truthful delineations. The lady betrays all the signs of a superior mind and refined education, and is possessed of a soft, musical and well-toned delivery, and displays a refined knowledge of elocution. She is a true American patriot, every sentiment in reference to our nation and its present condition being fraught with the deepest fervor, and lisan ornament to her sex, as she is an honor to her country. Her description of the imperial city of the Cæsars were as choice as the relics with which it abounds are rich. London was well portrayed, and afforded scope for the wit with which its description was interspersed. A beautiful account of Washington and the Senators of 1832 closed the lecture, which proved a very interesting, instructive and rich entertainment.

Meeting or Military Men.

At an adjourned meeting, held yesterday morning at Wilkins Hall, numerously attended by those in and out of the service, it was unanimously agreed that officers and men, whether in or out of the service, join in the procession, *in full uniform*, in the order of their rank. Enlisted men will report without delay to Lieuts. Sanford and Sanders, at the Girard House, in order to make arrangements to join in the procession in uniform, any branch of the service, either with or without arms. The officers will meet promptly at Wilkins Hall at 3 p.m., Wednesday, June 1st, 1864.

By order of Colonel L. W. SMITH, Chairman.

Major J. T. PEALE, Secretary.

Port Perry Soldiers' Aid Society.—The Port Perry Soldiers' Aid Society have made the following subscriptions to the Christian Commission:

Mrs J Wool	$10 00	Miss L Getrude	$1 00
Jno Brown	10 00	Jas Carvey	1 00
Wm Oliver	5 00	Wilson Marks	1 00
Samuel Adams	5 00	George Fritz	1 00
James Keough	5 00	Mr Berry, Jr	1 00
Jake Mangus	5 00	Mrs Jno Hurley	1 00
Wm Haney	5 00	Mrs Jno Carvey	50
Mrs Jno B Corey	5 00	Mrs H M Berry	50
Alex Dempster	5 00	Miss E A Corey	50
Wm Fertig, Jr	2 00	Mrs P Gallagher	25
Geo Brenneman	2 00	Mrs Jno McCloskey	25
Friend	2 00	Mrs H Martin	25
Jno Adams	2 00	Friend	25
Cash	1 00		
Amount			$71 50

ALEX. DEMPSTER, Treasurer.

Ingelligent—The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, during our statement of Monday last, that Little Pollock was still confined in the Western Penitentiary, intimates that she is not imprisoned you ngady. That paper says:

We have seen a letter from this Miss [illegible] to a friend in this city, confined in the [illegible] She may be possessed of all the accomplishments which her friends claim for her, but [illegible] is not, one of them, 'Rote' for [illegible] had."

MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION

FOR THE

FORMAL OPENING

OF THE

PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR.

The grand military and civic procession for the formal opening of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair will form on Water street, the right resting on Smithfield street, on Wednesday afternoon, June 1st, 1864. The procession will move precisely at 4 o'clock and proceed to the Fair grounds, in Allegheny city, via Smithfield, Fifth, Market, St. Clair and Federal streets. The Mayors of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will issue their proclamations, requesting that all stores and places of business be closed and all business suspended on and after 3 P. M. of that day, in order to give all an opportunity to attend the ceremonies. On arrival at the Fair grounds the auditorium or grand Concert Hall of the Fair, will be thrown open free of charge, and the entire procession and public admitted. On coming to order the orator of the day (Gov. Curtin,) Judges, Governors, Generals, invited guests and members of the Executive Committee will occupy the raised platform, the procession and public the seats in the hall.

The order of exercises will be opened with

Prayer.

Inaugural address by the Governor.

Benediction.

After which the Fair will be declared open. The entire audience will then leave the Auditorium, and the Hall will be closed. The Fair buildings will then all be opened, and persons holding tickets, or those paying at the door, will be admitted. At 8 o'clock, p. m., the Auditorium, or Concert Hall, will again be opened for an exhibition of the Allegheny Cadets.

The order of procession, as arranged by the Chief Marshal and his assistants, is as follows;

CHIEF MARSHAL.

Major-General James S. Negley.

CHIEF ASSISTANT.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Foulk.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. M. Young,
Major W. G. McCandless,
Major T. J. Peale,
Captain J. B. Clow,
" R. B. Wright,
" J. H. Foster,
" J. W. Kirker,
" John McClintock, 14th Infantry.
Lieut. Thos. Williams, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. Geo. Williams, 4th Infantry.

CHIEF OF THE CIVIC.

Hon. James L. Graham.

ASSISTANTS.

Col. A. H. Gross, Peebles township.
Col. Alex. Chambers, Birmingham.
Capt. C. W. Batchelor,
Capt. J. H. Stewart,
Dr. John Dickson, Sewickley.
Andrew Carnagie, Esq.,
James Lewis, Sharpsburg, Pa.
W. Wade Ward, Esq.,
Joseph R. Hunter, Esq.,
W. J. Gilmore, Upper St. Clair.
C. B. Herron,
R. W. Mackey,
James L. Heron, Tallocovre.
Thomas L. McClelland,
W. G. Hamill,
Col. Wm. B. Hays,
Capt. W. M. Gormly,
David Bruce,
Col. W. Negley,
Col. Allen Dunn.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION AND ARRANGEMENTS AT MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

Hon. J. P. Sterrett,
Josiah King,
James Laughlin,
John Harper,
Hon. Thos. Williams,
Hon. Thos. Mellon,
Hon. J. L. Graham,
Hon. J. P. Penney,
Hon. M. Hampton,
Dr. T. F. Dale,
James McAuley,
Wm. M. Lyon,
Hon. Wm. Moorhead,
Hon. R. McKnight,
Hon. W. McCandless,
Hon. T. G. Bigham,
Hon. Wm. Loomis,
W. M. Hersh,
John M. D. Crossan,
Dr. Henry A. Weaver,
John F. Jennings.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Band.

Chief Marshal and Aids.

Hyatt Cadets, acting as escort to the Governor.

Governor and Staff.

Military of the city, under Colonel D. B. Morris, Major Barnes, and Captain McFarland.

Chief Marshal and Aids, of the Civic.

Invited guests in carriages.

Mayors of both cities.

City Councils and officials of both cities and county.

Band.

Fire Department.

Societies and Organizations.

Citizens generally.

The Chief Marshal of the civic will wear a red scarf and rosette. His assistants a rosette—red, white and blue—on the left breast.

The Marshals will assemble at Wilkin's Hall at 3 P. M. of Wednesday. Punctual attendance is requested.

The Fire Department will form in the order of their numbers, the right resting on Market, and there await orders.

The Fire Yesterday.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the third story of the building on the corner of Penn and Irwin streets, occupied by Mr. Martin Connolly as a bakery. Although the flames were on the ground in a short time after the fire was discovered, the flames had made such headway that the entire building was destroyed. By the exertions of the firemen the flames were prevented from spreading to the adjoining building, thus saving a large amount of valuable property. We did not ascertain whether Mr. Connolly was insured, or to what extent.

Man Killed at Brinton Station.—We learn that the Philadelphia Express Train ran over a man, whose name we could not learn, yesterday at Brinton Station. The man was walking leisurely along the track and paid no attention to the signal of the engineer. The same train, we are informed, ran over a man near Philadelphia under similar circumstances yesterday morning. When will people keep off railroad tracks?

Prospect for Fruits.—The editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* has examined a lot of cherries, peaches from apple trees and from currant and gooseberry bushes, which were full of the finest kind of fruit. The apples were particularly fine and are beyond the reach of the frost, unless Jack should come with great severity. The trees will not be able to bear the abundant yield to maturity. The prospect for peaches, however, is not flattering.

The Relief Polka.—The Relief Polka, composed and dedicated to the Committee of Ladies of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, by Henry Kleber of this city, will be performed by the Custer American Booth, in the Ladies' Bazaar, for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. The Relief Polka is brilliant and taking, without being difficult and may be readily performed by persons of ordinary musical acquirements. The frontispiece contains a beautiful lithograph view of the Fair buildings, in their proper connection by Krebs & Brother.

The Circus.—By advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that the "Great Excelsior Circus" will exhibit for one week, under the management of His Honor, Mayor Lawry. Tickets have already been issued, and can be had from the treasurer, Mr. Snyder, members of the police, and at the book and music stores of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. As the money received is for the exclusive benefit of the sanitary Fair, we doubt not, it will net a handsome amount.

A Jealous Wife.—Mrs. Lizzie Murray, a colored lady, who resides at the head of Wylie street, last night, was visited by a jealous female woman, whereupon the green-eyed monster took possession of Lizzie, and she procured a malicious-looking weapon, the blade of which was eight inches in length, with which she threatened to take the life of her liege lord. The Mayor ordered Lizzie to be locked up for a time.

Drowned.—A young man named Kunkle was drowned yesterday in the Monongahela river, a short distance above the city. He had driven a load of wagon wood in that direction, and with others went in the river to bathe, and getting into deep water was drowned. He boarded at Sanders', No. 40 Wylie street. At a late hour last evening his body had not been recovered.

Sales of Stocks Tuesday evening, May 31st, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street.

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.....$15 25
Marcinais' and Manufacturers Bank..... 68 00
Eureka Insurance Company..... 49 00

Also a lot on Duncan street, Seventh Ward, 22 feet front by 140 feet deep; whereon is a two story brick dwelling, $3,800.

Chicago and our Fair.—The Treasurer of the Sanitary Fair has received a draft for $3,708 from the Chicago Board of Trade Committee, with advice of the shipment of merchandise valued at $781. Chicago is nobly repaying the interest taken by our people in the Fair recently held in that city for the sick and wounded of the imperial city of the Cæsars were as choice as the relics with which it abounds are rich. London was well portrayed, and afforded scope for the wit with which its description was interspersed. A beautiful account of Washington and the Senators of 1832 closed the lecture, which proved a very interesting, instructive and rich entertainment.

James Sims.—This young man, who was recently convicted of murder in the second degree for the murder of Howard Hamilton, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve years, has not yet been taken over. It is probable, however, that he will be consigned to his new quarters some time next week.

Decline in Hay.—During the present week there has been a heavy decline in the article of hay. Sales were made yesterday at the scales at $21@25 per ton, being a decline of $5@8 per ton. The prospect of an abundant hay harvest has had something to do with the decline.

Increased.—As the reader will have observed, the councils increased the yearly pay of the venerable Captain Pratt, messenger of Councils and committees, to $5 0. Long may the Captain live—he has been in the past and present—to enjoy the emoluments of his office.

Remains Arrived.—The remains of the late Captain Kirkbride arrived from Philadelphia yesterday, and will be interred on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock, in the Chartiers Cemetery, from his late residence in Mansfield.

"On Time"—We are requested to state that the grand procession will move from the Monongahela House this afternoon at four o'clock precisely. All, therefore, who design taking part in it will govern themselves accordingly.

Swiss Cottage.—The admission to the Swiss Cottage at the Fair will be fixed for to-day at twenty-five cents; for the rest of the Fair there will be no admission fee charged.

An extensive stock of all the latest styles of ladies' and misses' hats, trimmed and untrimmed, at the extensive and popular hat and cap store of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street.

Meeting—Councils will meet at 2½ o'clock this afternoon to make arrangements for taking part in the opening ceremonies of the Sanitary Fair.

Pocket Books and Pocket Albums, and everything in the stationary line can be had at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.

Ledger only five cents at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.

Arrival of Governor Curtin.

His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin, and Adjutant General A. L. Russell, arrived in the city at one o'clock this morning. They were met at the depot by Mayor Lowry and a number of our citizens, and at the invitation of the Subsistence Committee visited the Soldiers' Home, where a repast was served. The Governor and friends, after expressing themselves highly delighted with the arrangements of the Home, adjourned to the Monongahele House, where they will sojourn during their stay in the city.

The Sanitary Gymnastic Exhibition—A Card.

The *Dispatch* of May 30th publishes an article in relation to the Gymnastic Exhibition to be given at Audience Hall, for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair, in which it is stated that the "Pittsburgh and Allegheny Gymnastic Associations, together with the German Turners" will give an exhibition at which BARRY WHITNEY, the celebrated Pittsburgh Gymnast, will appear and perform some of his most difficult feats. We would state that the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association has nothing at all to do with the exhibition, it being given solely by the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association and German Turners, and as to Mr. BARRY WHITNEY, we know of no such man, and we are sure that he does not belong to either Association. If any person has adopted that name as *nom de plume* we would respectfully decline his aid, and assure him that he cannot perform at the exhibition

GEO. MILTENBERGER, Pres't. P. G. A.
JOHN FAGLE, Sec'y., P. G. A.
CHAS. REBELE, Pres't. Turners.
FRED. BLUMER, Sec'y. Turners.

Albums—Call at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice and examine the fine assortment of albums; also Carte de Visites at only 50 cents per dozen. Remember Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.

Raymond's History of the Administration; a supply just received at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.

All the late books and papers at Pittock's opposite the postoffice.

Flags at Pittocks, opposite the postoffice.

Maps at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No 12 Fifth street.

Finance and Trade.

REPORTED BY R. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 50 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
80	Exchange	—	—	69½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	61¾	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	66	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	60	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	64½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64½	" 5
50	M & M	—	—	55½	" 4
100	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	
50	Third National	110	—	—	
100	First National, Al'y	110	—	—	
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	82½	" 4
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	
48	Western	—	—	54	May $2.50
22	Monongahela	34	—	33	"
50	Eureka	80	—	48	" $4.00
20	Pittsburgh	34	—	34	
25	Allegheny	—	—	27½	
25	People's	28	—	28½	
50	Penna	—	45	—	
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	27½	
26	St. Clair Street	40	45	—	
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	
80	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	
35	Birmingham	—	—	31½	
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	15¾	
50	Connellsville	11	12	12½	
50	do (interest)	—	—	17	
50	Steubenville	13	15	14¾	
50	Allegy & Manch'ter	66	70	—	
24	Birmingham	—	—	40	
50	Citizens	—	—	34	
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88	
25	Allegheny	38	—	39½	
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	
	OIL COMPANIES.				
26	Lioesco	—	27	—	
	Ardesco	—	—	—	
10	North American	9	11	—	
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	80½	
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	79¾	
	do 6,s	—	—	97	
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	
	do 6's	—	—	66¾	

We have almost ceased to notice the gyrations of the New York Gold Exchange, considering it pretty much under the control of gamblers and secesh sympathizers. On Monday the premium rose to 92—the highest figure touched since the war began. The advance was brought about by some adroit operation, and not the effect of any adverse news from our armies.

—The sale of Stocks at McIlwaine's Rooms, last evening, gave a slight advance on the shares sold. Pittsburgh & Steubenville, 15¼; Eureka Insurance, 49.

—The dispute between the Senate and the House upon the Bank Bill, turns chiefly upon the question of State and municipal taxation. The Senate have insisted that both the State and National Banks shall be subject to be taxed alike, while the House place a certain tax on the banks, which in the case of the nationals shall be in lieu of all other taxes. The large amounts of government deposits, and other aids of this nature, it is thought, should be sufficient advantage to the national institutions, without crowding the old banks out by double taxation, to which the new banks are not to be subject. The questions are now in the hands of a committee of conference of the two branches of Congress;

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in response to the inquiry as to the legal status of National Bank currency, which, it is said, is sometimes, under some circumstances, refused on deposit at the "Associated Banks," answers: "*All* National Bank notes are a legal tender in payment of all claims against the Government other than interest on the funded Public Debt. They are also a legal tender in all payments to the Government, other than for customs. As the rule, however, the National Bank notes are received on deposit by all the banks, and under existing circumscances we know not why they should not be. They have all pledged an equivalent of Government loans for their redemption, and the other banks have nothing better than a legal tender notes with which to redeem their own bills. Both classes of banks rely on and live by Government paper, neither recognizing coin in any of their banking business."

"One of the heaviest blows that has been inflicted upon the gangs of counterfeiters, who have been doing a big business in Chicago and vicinity, for the last year or two, was the general adoption of greenbacks and National Bank bills as our exclusive currency for the future. Much annoyance and frequent loss has been inflicted on the people in times past, by the swarms of counterfeit bills which were imposed upon them."—*Chicago Tribune.*

We agree with the above in the expression of a decided preference for "greenbacks," or whatever other currency is issued by the Government, credit. But in the protection of these notes against the work of the counterfeiter, we cannot see the force of our cotemporary's remark. Nearly every denomination of the Treasury notes have already been successfully imitated, and there is recently another imitation of the 20s, which it is said, almost baffles the skill of the detector. And further, the uniform plate system, adopted for the issues of the National Banks, is particularly objectionable from its liability to be successfully imitated. The counterfeiter can well afford to spend both time and means upon the getting up a plate in imitation of any of the denominations, and he will have what will suit all the National Banks in existence, with the trifling alteration of the locality of the bank. Here the genius of the counterfeiter is invited to a field of operation that promises large returns. To guard against this, it has been the practice with the State Banks to have their plates differ as much as possible in their pictorial arrangement as well as denominational characteristics. The result was, a counterfeiter, to imitate any one denomination of their issues, would have to get up a separate plate, and if he should undertake the task of imitating a plate for each bank in the country, he would have the herculean work before him of creating some fifteen hundred or two thousand different plates!

Local Oil Trade.

In its weekly review of the oil trade, the Oil City *Register* says: "The oil market has been moderately brisk since our last. The good stage of water on the river has enabled shippers to send forward considerable amount of oil. The Pond Freshet in the Alleghany, brought out some 12,000 or 15,000 barrels of oil. The Freshet was an unlucky one. Several boats were sunk, and two large barrel boats were run upon the pier of the bridge at this place. Between 2,000 and 3,000 barrels of oil were thus sent afloat but most of them will be recovered. The Lucesco Oil Company and a Mr. Katz are the principal sufferers. The ruling rates at the wells is $7, and firm. Somes parties are asking $7 25. The ruling price at this point is $7 50. We estimate the present daily production at between 4,000 and 5,000 barrels per day. The New Jersey Co.'s well, near the Maple Shade, is producing about 75 barrels per day, so we are informed. Business of all kinds is lively throughout the entire oil region. The market closes quiet and firm.

The following is the amount of oil received and shipped from our principal warehouses for the two weeks ending Tuesday last:

SHIRK & CO'S WAREHOUSE.

Number of barrels oil received	2,694
" " shipped	2,272
Empty barrels received	5,967
J. BURGESS & CO'S WAREHOUSE.	
Number of barrels oil received	2,874
" " shipped	3,056
Empty barrels received	1,234
PARKER & CASTLE.	
Number of barrels oil received	2,575
" " shipped	2,781
Empty barrels received	3,121

Baltimore Sugar Market.

Sugars—Demand fair and market firm. We quote as follows:

Cuba and E. I. com. to good ref	$16 75 @17 25
" " grocery	17 00 @17 50
" " prime grocery	17 75 @18 25
Porto Rico com. to good grocery	17 25 @17 75
" prime to choice grocery	18 00 @18 50
New Orleans fair to prime	17 50 @18 75

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, June 1, 1864.

Business yesterday was dull in all its various departments. The weather was delightful for out-door transactions. The general theme of conversation at this time—in fact the great sensation—is the Great Sanitary Fair which is to open to-day, under very favorable auspices. Our rivers are falling. We have, however, as much water as business. The tonnage in port is large, and boats have to wait their turn in order to pick up a trip. The Emma Graham left for Zanesville with a moderate trip. She was the only departure outside the regular packets. The Kate Robinson will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. The Major Anderson will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Cincinnati to-morrow. The America will leave for Nashville to-day. The Leonidas is filling up for St. Louis. The Bertha is announced for Louisville on Friday. The new steamer Ontario is announced for Cairo and St. Louis this day; passengers and shippers will bear this in mind The favorite steamer Mercury will depart today for Louisville.

SOAP—We note sales of 10,000 lbs silver pear at 4c.

MALT—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales of 1,500 bus Spring at $1 75.

HAY—The receipts have increased, and prices have materially declined. We note sales of 20 loads at the scales at $21@25 per ton.

FLOUR—The demand was purely local; dealers took hold very sparingly. The stock in first hands is very large. Prices have been uniform for some days past. Among the sales were: Extra Family—200 bbls from store $7 75@8 00; 300 bbls $7 87@8; 150 do at $7 75@8. A few barrels of choice brands were sold at $8 25. Extra—Sales of 100 bbls at $7 per bbl.

BACON—The market was very firm, with a good demand for lots running from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds. We note sales as follows: Shoulders—6,000 lbs at 12¾@13c. Sides—Ribbed, 5,000 lbs at 15¾; some sales being 15¾c. Plain hams—3,000 lbs at 17½c; do canvassed, 18½c; do sugar cured, 4,000 lbs at 19@20½c. Country meat held lower.

LARD—The market was steady; sales of 10 bbls at 14½c.

MESS PORK—Prices tending upward. Small sales were made at $29@30 per bbl.

BEEF—The market is firm, with sales at 17½@18c.

SUGARS—The market was steady, with a moderate demand. We note further sales of yellow refined at 20½c @ lb; coffee at 20c; crushed at 20c. Cuba at 18@18½c; Orleans 19¼c; maple sugar, sales of 10 bbls at 18@18½c.

COFFEE—The market was inactive and prices were unchanged. We note sales of 20 sks Rio at 46c.

MOLASSES—Market steady but unchanged. Sales of 10 bbls Orleans at $1 06@1 10.

RICE—Market steady. Sales 10 bags at 11¾c.

SYRUPS—Sales of 6 bbls Ne plus Ultra at $1.

POTATOES—The supply exceeds the demand. Prices tend downward. Among the sales were 300 bushels mixed at 87@90c; 40 bbls at $3 per barrel.

PEARLS—The sale we reported yesterday was 30 casks at 12c per pound, not cwt, as the compositor made us say.

BUTTER—The demand yesterday fell off, and prices have again advanced. We note sales of lots comprising 1,800 lbs at 25@30c, as per quality; we note one lot at 32c.

EGGS—Were scarce and in demand. Sales of 22 barrels, in lots, at 22c per doz.

FEATHERS—Was steady with some inquiry. Sales of 44 bush at $2 95 per bush.

FISH—There was a steady demand for the various descriptions of fish. Mackerel—Sales 35 bbls No. 3 medium at $5 75; 10 bbls large No. 3 at $12 50. Herrings—Sales 22 bbls Potomac at $12 per bbl.

SALT—Sales 100 bbls No. 1 at $2 80 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was not very active and the sales made were not very large. Prices were unsettled. Wheat, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at $1 30@1 40 for red and $1 40@1 50 for white. Oats are active; prices uncertain. Corn nominal at $1 35 per bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales 20 bush apples at 11@12c per lb. Sales 65 bush peaches at 18@20c per lb.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales 64 boxes new Western Reserve at 15c.

WHISKY—The market was unsettled with small sales of city rectified at $1 25@1 30.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, June 1, 1864.

The market yesterday was inactive; in fact there was nothing done worthy of notice. there was no stock of Crude on hand, nor is there a prospect of any being received. The receipts of the past three days, by the Allegheny river, only amounted to 596 barrels. The rates are altogether nominal, and holders could obtain pretty much any figure they chose to name. The heavy sales which were made during the past two weeks have cleared up what was on hand, besides absorbing all the daily receipts. The last pond freshet at Oil City run out some 12,000 barrels. The Oil City *Register* estimates the daily production at the various wells at from 4,000 to 5,000 barrels. This shows a large falling off. The question, are the oil wells going out? will soon be determined. This is certainly a serious matter to those companies who have made heavy purchases at rather tall figures. One thing is very certain, the demand at the present time is far in advance of the supply. We left the market is in a very unsettled state; it would be a difficult matter to give reliable figures for oil of any description. The parties who have sold refined oil for June and July delivery may have some trouble in procuring crude to manufacture the same. The only sales that we could learn of was 100 bbls crude, on wharf at 32c; a good sound lot would command higher figures. We have often heard of buyers and even sellers stepping out. This time, however, it is the oil that has stepped out.

Refined Oil—The market was very firm, but entirely too nominal to quote correct figures; dealers generally are not offering their stocks. We omit a number of rumors, as they may or may not be correct.

Prices have advanced. We note sales of 50 bbls, from store, at $5,00 per bbl.

There were no receipts by the Allegheny river.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Corepany, 70 bbls refined for New York.

North American Oil Company, 71 bbls benzine for New York.

North American Oil Company, 112 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Forsythe, Bros & Co, 167 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Reese & Graff, 159 bbls refined for New York.

G S Long & Co, 100 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Sa'nt Louis Lumber Market.

Receipts—The receipts during the past week have been large, amounting to something over 5,000,000 feet, from the Chippewa and Wisconsin rivers. These arrivals are from the mills that were fortunate enough to obtain a few new logs, or from those holding over old stocks. The new from the Wisconsin was unusually light, and the supply of that river precludes further shipments for some time to come. The general failure of drives on the St. Croix and Chippewa rivers will also cause a very serious diminution of the amounts which should come from those rivers.

Prices are active, and average to good lots of mill run bring readily $25 on the bank.

Logs—The receipts of this week are 580,000 feet from St. Croix, delivered on contract. There have been no sales of pine logs.

Shingles—The receipts by river amount to 2,000,000. Sales bring $4 75@5.

Laths—Still scarce and in active demand at $6.

We annex retail and yard rates for all descriptions of lumber, lath, shingles, etc.:

First clear per 1,000 feet	$50 00@— —
Second do, ₱ 1,000 feet	50 00@— —
Box of select boards	27 50@30 00
Block Boards	32 50@— —
Fencing	27 50@— —
Sheeting	20 00@— —
Joist, 18 feet and under	27 50@30 00
Joist, 18 feet and over	30 00@40 00
Dressed flooring, 2d rate	45 00@47 50
do do 3d rate	35 00@— —
Dressed siding, 2d rate	27 50@30 00
Grub plank	12 00@— —
Shingles, A, shaved	6 00@— —
do No. 2 do	5 50@— —
do A, sawed	5 75@—